CIRCULATION LAST WEEK
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Poetry.

EUGENE FIELD TO HIS WIFE.

A little bit of a woman came
Athwart my path one day;
So tiny was she that she seemed to be
A pixy strayed from the misty sea,
Or a wandering greenwood fay.

"Oh, you little elf," I cried,
"And what are you doing here?
So tiny as you will never do
For the rush and hullabaloo
Of this practical world, I fear."

"Voice have I, good sir," said she,
"'Tis soft as an angels's sigh,
But to fancy a word of yours were heard
In all the din of this world's absurd,"
Smiling I made reply.

"Hands have I, good sir," she quoth;
"Marry, and that have you?
But amid the strife and tumult rife,
In all the struggle and battle for life,
What can those wee hands do?"

"Eyes have I, good sir," she said;
"Sooth you have," quoth I;
"And tears shall flow therefrom, I trow,
And they betimes, shall dim with woe,
As the hard, hard years go by."

That little bit of a woman cast
Her two eyes full on me,
And they smote me sore to the inmost core,
And they held me a slave forevermore,
Yet would I not be free.

That little bit of a woman's hands
Reached up into my breast,
And rent apart my scoffing heart
And the buffet it still with such sweet art
As cannot be expressed.

That little bit of a woman's voice
Hath grown most wondrous dear;
Above the blare of all elsewhere
(An inspiration that mocks at care)
It riseth full and clear.

Dear one, I bless the subtle power
That makes me wholly thine;
And I'm proud to say that I bless the day
When a little woman wrought her way
Into this heart of mine.

AGONCILLO.

Why did you skip away,
Agoncillo?
Why sought you Can-a-day,
Agoncillo?
Was your little soul afraid,
That in fall you would be laid,
Was it this that made you fade,
Agoncillo?

Really, now, you acted wrong,
Agoncillo;
If you'd lingered right along,
Agoncillo,
Nary harm could come to you—
That is not the way we do
'Neath the red, the white, the blue,
Agoncillo.

Guess you do not know us yet,
Agoncillo;
We're the choicest lot you've met,
Agoncillo.
If we shadowed you a bit,
Had you any cause to flit?
Scared at shadows! Where's your grit,
Agoncillo?
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

MONETTE.

I was with you last night, Monette,
You held me to your heart.
I gazed into your eyes, Monette,
Nor quailed beneath the dart.

I felt my blood surge warm, Monette;
I felt your pulses start—
To touch your trembling lips, Monette,
Struck fire within my heart.

You drank the red, red wine Monette,
Your voice was a silver bell.
Oh, I cannot forget, Monette,
The hours we loved so well.

Then here's to the days to come, Monette,
And her's to a soul set free.
To live is to love and be loved, Monette—
You are madly in love with me.

"Just you and I on earth, Monette,"
I said with a savage gleam;
"At last you are mine—my own, Monette."
Oh, God! It was all a dream!
—Ida Eckert-Lawrance.

Miscellany.

INDIAN COURIER

This picture gives a glimpse of a guide and courier of one of the rapidly dying Indian tribes of Mexico. Lithe of limb and possessing the sinews of a deer, he stands as a model of muscular development and endurance.

Trained to ignore fatigue, a run of twenty miles or more is a common feat. Limbs acting in perfect movement, his

DESCENDED FROM AN ANCIENT RACE.

long black hair streaming behind, he seems a spirit messenger from the strange Indian tribes who lived in old Mexico long before history was written or carved on stone and pottery. A few carved beads, a pile of terraced blocks to mark a primitive home—these are all we have to give a glimpse of the man whom this is a prototype.

In Washington.

"Why, those men are fighting!"
"Oh, don't mind them."
"But one of them has the other by the hair!"
"That's nothing."
"And the other has his opponent's ear between his teeth!"
"Oh, come along."
"But wait. It may be murder!"
"Will you come along?"
"Tell me first what they are fighting about."
"They are not fighting."
"Not fighting? What are they doing?"
"Arguing over the constitution."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

An Early Experience.

Bill—Were you ever overcome by smoke?

Jill—Yes, indeed; and I remember it yet!

"When was it?"

"When I smoked my first cigar."—Yonkers Statesman.

Improvements.

"Willie tells me he is staying at home of nights improving his mind."

"I guess all the improvements Willie is putting up are air castles."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

LONG WAY ACROSS THE STREET.

The telegraph offices of the London-Brussels and London-Paris cable companies are directly opposite to each other in one of those narrow streets of London where one hardly has room enough to change his mind.

The operators are good friends, and often when work is slow cross to each other to have a friendly chat.

It happened during the English Soudan war that the operators were kept constantly at their instruments, not having time for calls. The operator of the Paris cable discovered that he had left his pipe on the table of his colleague across the way the night previous.

To go over for it was an impossibility. The clicking of the instrument would not permit even rising from his chair. He could not catch the eye of his friend to communicate to him by signs.

He called the Dover office to connect him with Calais, across the Channel; then the operator there put him on with Paris, thence with Chalon, Coblentz, Brussels, Ostend, and back to England with his comrade across the way.

Then he sent the following message: "If it is possible for you to return my pipe without it being compelled to follow the route of my dispatch, please do so immediately." His friend happened to have an assistant, who took the pipe over at once.

This message traveled through England, France, Germany, Belgium and England.—New York World.

NAPOLEON III AND IV.

How the Little Emperor Got His Appellation.

Whatever may be the immediate chances of a Bonapartist restoration in France, there is no doubt that the present representative of the Napoleons is taking the situation seriously. It is even reported that a proclamation to the French people, signed "Napoleon IV," is in print, ready to be posted in Paris at the psychological moment, and the very name suggests strange recollections, especially on this, the twenty-sixth anniversary of the death of Napoleon III. There has always been some mystery as to why that particular Napoleon was called "the third," for it was by the merest fiction that the Duc de Reichstadt, son of the great Bonaparte, can be considered to have reigned. The traditional story of how the numeral first came to be thought of was originally related within a month after Louis Napoleon had become emperor, by Lord Cowley, our ambassador in Paris, to Lord Malmesbury, our foreign secretary. It was that the prefect of Bourges, where the prince-president slept the first night of his progress in provincial France in the autumn of 1852, had given instructions that the people were to shout "Vive Napoleon!" but he wrote "Vive Napoleon!!!" and the crowd took the three marks of exclamation as the Roman numeral III, and shouted accordingly.

One of the band of conspirators who surrounded Louis Napoleon at and after the coup d'etat wanted in later days, however, to have the glory of inventing the numeral, and in his posthumously published "Memoirs" the once notorious Duc de Persigny declared that it was he who, on his own account, gave the necessary order to the prefect.

"There is a train," he began, "leaving Paris for Bourges in an hour. Take care to catch it. Resume your duties without seeing any one here, and without letting a soul know your secret instructions. These instructions are 'L'Empire! Vive l'Empereur!' and let us not make a mistake. The Duc de Reichstadt never reigned, but he was proclaimed emperor by his father. Render, then, this homage to the memory of a great man; announce the nephew as Napoleon III. I have already told you to summon all the municipalities of your department. Set in hand, without losing a moment, flags inscribed 'Vive l'Empereur!' on one side, and 'Vive Napoleon III!' on the other. Place the same inscription on the triumphal arches under which the prince will pass. Preserve the utmost secrecy in these preparations, and when the day comes telegraph to me from hour to hour all that occurs."

Persigny's story, however, is little more than a turgid amplification of the postscript of a letter written to Malmesbury during the prince-president's progress by Walewski, then French ambassador in London, in which it was said: "The prince proceeds from triumph to triumph. At his departure from Paris they cried 'Vive Napoleon!' and a few 'Vive l'Empereur!' On his return there will be a unanimous chorus of 'Vive l'Empereur!' and 'Vive Napoleon III!'" Persigny admitted in his "Memoirs," indeed, that when it served him he was an unscrupulous liar; and it is far easier to believe the story told by Lord Cowley.

In view of the possibility of the arrival of a "Napoleon IV," and especially if, as is hinted, with the sympathy of the Russian court, it is striking to recall that the French official opinion of 1852 was that Russia was attempting to persuade Great Britain to object to the numeral, in order to sow dissensions between the two western nations. But there was more substantial reason for the annoyance felt by the British government at the assumption of the numeral, in which was thought to lurk a threat of revenge for Waterloo, and which was not removed until Louis Napoleon himself, after some heated negotiations, consented to insert in his speech to the great bodies of the state, at St. Cloud, on December 1, 1852, accepting the imperial crown, the following explanatory paragraph:

"I take from this day, with the crown, the name of Napoleon III, because the logic of the people has bestowed it upon me in their acclamations, because the senate has legally proposed it and because the whole nation has ratified it. Thus, then, the title of Napoleon III is not one of those dynastic and superannuated pretensions which seem to be an insult to good sense and to truth. It is the homage rendered to a government which is legitimate, and to which we owe the brightest pages of our modern history. My reign does not date from 1815; it dates from this very moment when you have announced to me the suffrages of the nation."

Our government at once recognized the empire, consequent upon this declaration, and the numeral passed into history; but that portion of the French chronicle was temporarily closed six-and-twenty years ago to-day, when "Le neveu de son oncle" died a defeated and broken exile on British soil.—Paris Correspondence of The London Post.

FUN FOR THE KIDS.

Children appreciate a practical joke as keenly as their elders. A Chicago father tells of a game recently discovered by his little girls which illustrates this fact.

One night last week they had a children's party at his house, and he was upstairs, keeping out of the way, when his attention was attracted by a piercing scream followed by a chorus of young voices in shrieks of laughter. He listened and soon heard another cry of alarm, followed by the same hilarious uproar. His curiosity being aroused he proceeded to investigate and found that a secret society was being formed and that the new members were being initiated one at a time. By the use of a sufficiently

THEN THEY ALL SCREAMED.

potent password he gained access to the lodge room, and found three little girls seated in a row on chairs. One had her left foot curled up under her, and just as he entered the grand master of ceremonies was pinning to the inside edge of her skirt a black stocking stuffed with paper, with the foot incased in the slipper taken from the hidden foot.

The next applicant for membership was solemnly ushered in and told to grasp the left leg of the three girls and give it a pull. The first two received hearty tugs, but the third leg came off in the applicant's hands, who, after gazing at it for an instant in horror, dropped it with a scream louder than the one which had just attracted his attention.

The Under Side of Things.

Mabel (after the caller had gone)—Did you notice the pained expression that came over Mr. Hankinson's face when he shifted his chair?

Maud—No; what was the matter?

Mabel—I think he found where I had stuck my gum.—Chicago Tribune.

The Saying Applied.

He—It is more blessed to give than receive, don't you think?

She—It is in the case of misfit Christmas presents.—Indianapolis Journal.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S BROTHER-IN-LAW.

MAJOR WHITE, OF SELMA, ALA., BROTHER OF MRS. LINCOLN.

Married Mattie Todd and Was Lincoln's Friend Until the War—Joined the Confederacy.

Major Clement B. White, of Selma, the only surviving brother-in-law of Abraham Lincoln, is nearing three score years and 10, and bears a striking resemblance to John Sherman. He is a thorough Southern gentleman of the old school.

Major White was an officer of the Alabama State Guard at the outbreak of the war, and under orders of the executive of the state took part with his command in the capture of Fort Morgan. Mobile bay, before Alabama had formally seceded from the union. When it was reported to President Lincoln that his brother-in-law had performed this daring exploit against the national authority, on being asked what he would do about it he replied:

"Well, I suppose I shall have to hang White—when we catch him."

Major White later performed many distinguished military and civil services for the Confederacy.

It was while Mr. White was attending college at Lexington, Ky., that he met and fell in love with Mattie Todd, the sister of Mrs. Lincoln. One summer White went with a brother of Mattie Todd and another friend to pass his vacation at the Todd mansion. The distance was only 28 miles, but the train was four hours in making the trip. To add to the discomfort of the trip one of the party was crowded on a bench occupied by an awkward-looking countryman, his wife and two children. The children whined and cried nearly all the way. On reaching the Frankfort home they started to recount their experiences on the train.

"I was serenaded all the way by a couple of squalling babies," said one. "The father of them was the ugliest white man I ever saw, and the children were the crossest brats I have seen."

There was an interruption, a turning of heads, and the gaunt, ugly passenger, wife and children, came into the room. In his arms was the boy who has since

MAJOR CLEMENT B. WHITE.

figured in this country's annals as Robert T. Lincoln.

Lincoln enjoyed the joke. He was on his way to Washington as a congressman from Illinois. "He was so entertaining, sympathetic and lively," said Major White, "that we soon forgot that his features were not handsome."

After his marriage Major White settled at Selma, Ala., where he inherited a thriving business and a large property from his father. As a girl, Mattie Todd became a great favorite of Lincoln. At the time of the inauguration, in company with her husband, she stopped at the White House. Her visits to Washington were frequent, and as Lincoln did not wish the war to interrupt them he gave her a pass which would admit her through the lines at any point she chose. After crossing the Virginia line on a return from a visit an inspector followed Mrs. White to a hotel where she stopped and insisted on examining her baggage. The officer was dismissed at the point of her pistol. On opening her trunk she was amazed to find that friends in Baltimore had stowed away there a splendid sword and a suit of uniform for Gen. Robert E. Lee.

At first Mrs. White thought it best to return to Washington and explain the whole matter to Lincoln, but her heart was really in the cause of the south and she felt that General Lee probably needed the uniform. On her arrival at Richmond she consulted President Davis, whom she knew as well as Lincoln, and asked his opinion. He decided that General Lee must have the presents, and wrote with his own hand the details to Mr. Lincoln. The great man at the White House often twitted Mrs. White about her contretemps.

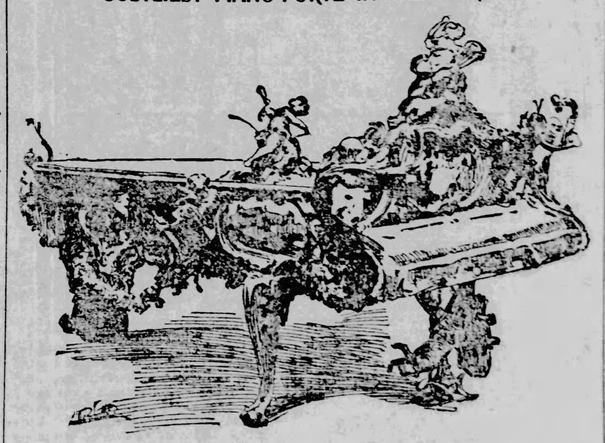
Major White declares that it was not the wish or intention of the people of Alabama to secede from the union. He says that he believes if Lincoln's "erring sister" program has been adopted there would have been no civil war, and the emancipation of the slaves would have been brought about by gradual and rational means. The old gentleman's reminiscences embrace many interesting phases of the unwritten history of the war, but no man has a stronger feeling for the union and the integrity of the government than he.

Unforseen Result.

"You seem to have lost interest in that endless chain scheme you started last week for paying off the church debt."

"I wish I could stop it. Two days after I sent out the first batch of letters I got sixteen begging letters myself. The next day twenty-five came. The next day there were forty. Yesterday there were seventy-five and to-day there are over a hundred. I've either got too wide an acquaintance or somebody is putting up a job on me."—Chicago Tribune.

COSTLIEST PIANO-FORTE IN THE WORLD.



Jan Van Beers, the famous Belgian artist, who has painted so many portraits of celebrated women, owns the most remarkable house in Paris, and has given years to the study of interior decoration.

"It was my desire," he said in this connection, "to design and produce the most beautiful piano of modern times. After much careful work, I have completed my designs, and the piano will be finished for the Paris exposition in 1900."

The body of the piano is of natural wood, tinted green; the legs, garlands, cupids and all the ornamentations are of bronze, gilded and chiseled by the ablest sculptor of Louis XV bronzes in Paris. The five sketches which appear on the sides and in the front of the piano are paintings by Jan Van Beers, representing the four seasons and a minuet danced in the park of a grand seigneur in the days of Louis XV, all after the manner of Watteau.

"I have tried as far as possible," said Van Beers, "to convert those parts of the piano which are ordinarily ungraceful and awkward into something decorative and harmonious." The pedals, which generally represent a lyre, are replaced by the owner's initials. One bronze cupid, at the touch of a spring, offers his violoncello as support for the cover when open. The cover is lined with small plaques of ivory, each surrounded by a Louis XV frame of bronze, where some day distinguished musicians will write their names, using for this purpose the sheath and arrow of a cupid at the left, which has been ingeniously converted into inkstand and pen.

The music, resting upon a small frame of bronze, which glides forward upon a spring, is lighted by two delicate electric flowers, and the musician is thus left in an agreeable half light.

The total cost of the piano will not be less than $20,000.

HER $27,000 RING.

The most remarkable ring in New York is owned by that girlish, much-to-be envied young matron, Mrs. Clarence Mackay.

It cost $27,000.

It is the only ring of its kind in America.

It was made originally for a real Hindoo Rajah.

And it is quite as uncomfortable to wear as it is curious to look it. But that doesn't trouble Mrs. Mackay in the least. She is delighted with her new treasure, and wears it whenever it is possible.

As the witty Kitty Duer, she cared more for rings than even most girls of fashion, and since her marriage her young husband has remembered this fact to such an extent that now Mrs. Mackay has the most valuable collection of rings of any young married woman in New York.

This new ring is her husband's latest addition to her collection. It is really three rings in one, and is a copy of an ancient Hindoo ring of a Ranee of Peshawur. Not so long ago, however, it was owned by a Hindoo Rajah, whose financial condition forced him to part with it. It was purchased by a prominent Fifth avenue jeweler, who sold it to Mr. Clarence Mackay.

The ring is heavy and massive, and the old yellow Chinese gold setting most curious. There are three rings almost invisibly attached to each other, but so arranged that one can not be worn apart from the others, and each ring has to be worn on a separate finger. In the center of the middle ring is a most superb ruby, which alone is valued at $15,000. Below and above the ruby are emeralds of exquisite color, which are a trifle taller in size than the matchless ruby, and at either side of the ruby are beautifully cut diamonds. Altogether the gold setting holds five gems. In length the ring measures two and a half inches, and it is one and a half inches high. The setting is most curious, and in itself is a work of art. It is delicately carved

MRS. MACKAY'S HINDOO RING.

with tiny dragon's head, while around the edges are the gleaming, pointed teeth. The jewels are set open at the back so that the ring may be easily cleaned. Mrs. Mackay wore her new Hindoo ring at the opera the other evening, and in consequence one of her dainty hands was ungloved. To wear this big ring with unconscious grace is no easy matter, and yet Mrs. Mackay does so to perfection.

Tried to Escape It.

Pushem (to office boy)—Willie, lower that window from the top—it's too close in here.

Borem—Ah! That reminds me of a good story I heard the other day.

Pushem—What does?

Borem—Your telling the boy to lower the window.

Pushem—Willie—er, never mind about the window.—Chicago News.

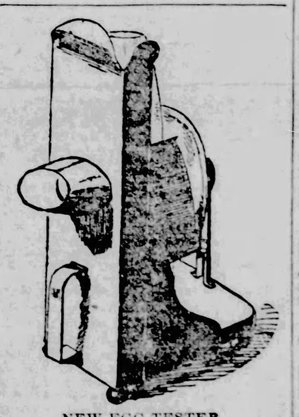
A Change.

"What do people mean when they say 'as ugly as sin'?"

"Oh, that's an old saying that has come down from the dark ages. Long ago people ceased to look upon sin as an ugly thing. It's the opposite thing that has a homely appearance now."—Cleveland Leader.

NEW EGG TESTER.

For years it has been the custom of marketmen to determine whether eggs are fresh or not by the candle test. They would take the samples into the cellar or some dark closet and allow the light of the candle to shine through them. Thus they could tell the condition of each egg examined. No simpler test could be devised, but the method of applying it was crude and old-fashioned. Several electrical devices have been invented for the purpose, but they involve too



NEW EGG TESTER.

many extra expenses for the marketman.

A simple lamp for "candling" eggs has just been patented which enables a dealer to make the tests in any subdued light. An ordinary kerosene burning lamp, backed by a strong reflector, furnishes the rays. The front of the lamp is shielded by an upright of black japanned tin, supplied with a broad, stubby spout, into the end of which the egg is laid. The light of the lamp is concenerated through that spout and the egg becomes almost transparent.

BABY REBUKES MOTHER

Two-Year Old Daughter Turns the Tables With Neatness and Dispatch.

Baby Marion is a trifle more than two years old. She is wee, lively and full of fun. She is learning to speak with great speed and loves to practice. This sometimes causes her mother to admonish the baby not to take up so much of the conversation. The other evening Marion returned the compliment so artlessly that the mother was stricken speechless.

Some friends were calling on Marion's mamma, and the latter, who is a lady of much animat on of manner, a fine conversationalist and good entertainer, was relating an incident of the baby's life. Marion seemed to feel the need of participating in the conversation and for a time broke in at intervals with rather startling abruptness. Finally the mother said quietly: "Don't talk so much, baby."

Marion sat still for several minutes, her small brow puckered in thought. She made never a sound until the guests had almost forgotten she was present. Her mother talked on merrily and her guests were enjoying her stories greatly. Still not a sound from the baby. At last the little one had the situation sized up to her satisfacion.

"Mamma, you talk too much," she said, as the mother took breath to continue her story. This prevented the breath from escaping for a time and the guests found it impossible to refrain from laughing. The mother was so disconcerted that it took several minutes to recover.

Use for Him.

Hicks—That fellow Aguinaldo is going to be a troublesome character. The government should do something to get him where he would never be heard of again.

Wicks—Yes; the government should fix it some way so that we could elect him vice president in 1900.—Puck.

An Impression.

"Just think," said the Spanish courtier, who was telling the boy king stories, "of Santa Claus going about the world giving away all he has."

"Without a protest?"

"Yes."

"Or an appeal to the Powers, or an effort to get a few million dollars?"

"Yes."

"Well, he's good natured. But he isn't much of a diplomat."

Knew Better.

"Don't tell me it's no trouble to show goods," muttered the merchant who had spent half the night fixing up his front window.—Chicago Tribune.

THE QUEEN'S FIANCE.

The marriage of Queen Wilhelmina and Prince Wilhelm von Wied will probably be celebrated about Eastertide of 1899 at The Hague, or possibly a little later, when Haarlem, "the floral capital of Europe," unveils her oceans of color and billows of bloom, and when surges of perfume make "days of heaven upon earth." A Dutch wedding without flowers galore would be as Rome without a pope. Holland is the land of the orange blossom, and we shall expect to see at least one new variety of tulip bred and named for the occasion. No fear but the Dutch people will welcome Wilhelmina's choice. He is the son of the beloved Dutch princess who, when made offer of some national gift of the Dutch people, asked for the abolition of capital punishment, and of the dishonoring corporeal correction of sailors and soldiers. She got both. The only hitch or halt now is whether the precedent of Albert with Victoria—the waiting of eighteen months for the title—as Queen Wilhelmina desires, or the assumption of it after marriage—as the Wieds wish—of "prince consort." One heart, one way, will doubtless be the formula and solution. Then will winsomely willful Wilhelmina,

WILLIAM OF WIED.

who walked (while her mother rode) from the old republican city hall (called a "palace") to her inauguration, do what she declined to do until her wedding (though the gilt vehicle and the horses were all ready), ride in "the golden coach," of which every peasant in the land knows. Long live the queen!

PROGRESS.

The gentleman who had rung the bell several times before the servant let him in was looking surprised and a trifle apprehensive when Mrs. Blykins came into the room.

"I called," he explained, "to inquire about your husband's health. He and I belong to the same organization, and several of the members desired me to call and see how he is getting along. We are very sorry to hear of his illness."

"It's very kind of you," she answered.

There was a crash which shook the chandelier.

She paid no attention to it.

"I think it will be only a day or two before he is able to get out and go down town," she added.

The slamming of doors echoed heavily through the house.

"Has he been dangerously sick?"

"Not until to-day."

"But I understood you to say that he was convalescent."

"I think I may say that he is so. He wasn't well enough to be dangerous till this morning. But before noon he had discharged the trained nurse, quarreled with the cook, smashed a rocking chair against which he stubbed his toe and thrown the canary bird out of the window. These are always hopeful symptoms with him, and I fell fairly justified in saying that he is convalescent."—Washington Star.

LOOKS LIKE A JOKE.

Just to look at him, this bird appears to be the substance of some idle artist's dream, but he is a reality.

He is the wedge-tailed eagle, comes from Australia, and has the finest powers of flight of any of the eagle family. It has extraordinarily long legs and talons and runs in the most amusing and agile manner. The plumage is much col-

WEDGE-TAILED EAGLE.

ored with a bright russet brown. When in captivity and on the perch it droops its wings always, as if the muscles of the lower parts were too heavy, except when used in flight. Among trained hawks this drooping of the wings is considered a sign of an ill-tempered bird.

A VERY GOOD BID

It was at an auction-room. The place was crowded, and the collection of furniture, art, bric-a-brac being unusually choice, the bidding had been very spirited. During an interval of the sale a man with a pale and agitated countenance pushed his way to the auctioneer's side and engaged him in a whispered conversation.

Presently he stood aside, and the auctioneer rapped attention with his little hammer.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he said in a loud voice, "I have to inform you that a gentleman present has lost his pocket-book containing £300. He offers £50 for its return."

Instantly a small man in the background sprang upon a chair, and cried excitedly, "I'll give you £100."—Tit-Bits.

Complimentary.

Whyte—I always make it a rule to kiss my wife whenever I leave the house in the morning and when I come home at night.

Browne—That's right. I would if I were you.—Somerville Journal.

A WAR EPIGRAM LUNCHEON

Certainly this is a new idea in luncheons. It originated in the mind of a lynchburg (Va.) woman. Perhaps the best designation is a war epigram luncheon, the intellectual feature of the affair being the repetition by each guest of some historic mot of the recent conflict with Spain. Among the apt quotations from the utterances of naval and military heroes were these:

"Excuse me, sir; I have to report that the ship has been blown up and is sinking."—Bill Anthony.

"Suspend judgment."—Sigsbee.

"We will make Spanish the court language of hades."—Evans.

"Remember the Maine."—Schley.

"Don't hamper me with instructions; I'm not afraid of the entire Spanish fleet with my ship."—Clark.

"To hell with breakfast; let's finish 'em now."—Gunner on board of one of the vessels.

"Shafter is fighting, not waiting."—Corbin.

"Don't cheer now; those poor devils are dying."—Philip.

"I want to make a public acknowledgment that I believe in God the Father Almighty."—Philip.

"The Maine is avenged."—Wainwright.

"Don't get between my guns and the enemy."—Dewey.

"I have got them now; they will never get home."—Schley.

"There must be no more recalls; iron will break at last."—Hobson.

"Don't mind me, boys; go on fighting."—Allen Capron.

"Don't swear; shoot."—Colonel Wood.

"Take that for the Maine."—Sigsbee.

"Expect to take the place as soon as I can move. Reinforcements will not reach me."—Shafter.

"War is not a picnic."—Hamilton Fish.

"Who would not gamble for a new star in the flag?"—O'Neill.

"Afraid I'll strain my guns at long range; I'll close in."—Wainwright.

There were twenty questions and ten women present. One bright woman guessed eight, and a white marble bust of Dewey was awarded her, wrapped carefully in red, blue and white paper.

After luncheon the guests were invited into a Queen Anne hall, where there was a large national flag suspended under the chandelier. They all in one group sang "America" in the most patriotic manner, and after the first verse was sung a button was pressed in the quickest manner and this flag unfolded, and ten dainty little flags fell—souvenirs—which were promptly picked up by each guest and waved enthusiastically while the second verse of "America" was sung.

CHINESE REPORTER.

Battle Creek, Michigan, claims the distinction of having the only Chinaman who writes for newspapers for many states around. William S. Lee is known to the citizens as the American Chinaman and is American in every particular, even to having his queue cut off. His language is good and he speaks a clear tongue. His work in the Battle Creek murder case consists of translating the facts into the Chinese language, which he said is a very tedious undertaking. His letters are sent to Hong Kong. He

MR. W. S. LEE

explained that there is an old tradition in China that no Chinaman shall kill his enemy; that the greatest curse any one can have is to have a Chinaman kill himself at the door of his enemy. Suicide is popular to a certain extent in China, but more so with the women than the men. As the woman is considered inferior to the man, the alleged killing of the husband by the wife by the use of ground glass is causing a sensation in the Chinese metropolis. Mr. Lee was born in Portland, Ore., and has traveled extensively in many European and Asiatic countries. The profits which accrue to him now from his business will be used for a course in navigation, which is his ambition.

BATHS NOT HER SPECIALTY

This actually occurred in one of the hospitals in the city where a number of patients from the lower walks of life are brought for free treatment. One night the police ambulance brought a young woman who was suffering from a severe case of rheumatism. The first part of the treatment accorded patients is a thorough bath before they are placed between the clean sheets, and the unpleasant task of administering the bath is a part of the duty of the probationers, as the nurses are called during the first six months of their training. The one who attempts the work in this case found a helpless body on her hands and after much vain labor she went to one of the older nurses for advice. It being a case of rheumatism, they disliked to risk putting her in a tub, but there seemed to be no help for it, so they soused her into the hot water and used soap, soda, alcohol and everything else the place afforded, and they rubbed, scrubbed and scoured with but little success. At last the elder nurse exclaimed: "I don't believe you ever had a bath before, did you?"

"Yes, I did, answered the patient in tones of indignation.

"When was it?"

"Just before I was married."

"How long ago was that?"

"A little over six months."

Next Thing.

Speaker—The honorable member from Buncombe!

Congressman (speaking slowly and impressively)—Mr. Speaker, I rise, as a patriotic American, to move a bill—the bill for the improvement of our American rivers and harbors be amended by the insertion of these words: "For improving the harbor of San Juan, Porto Rico, $100,000."

(Immense enthusiasm.)—Chicago Tribune.

Apologetic.

"What's the reason we were not invited to participate in the celebration?" asked the Cuban soldier.

"Well," answered the American, after some consideration, "you people down here have been so much accustomed to brisk fights and personal encounters that we were afraid we couldn't make it sufficiently interesting to be worth your while."—Washington Star.

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

When the Century Ends.

"To me, The Blade of February 2, is in error regarding the beginning of the 20th century. To illustrate: Suppose a child is born on January 1, 1800. On January 1, 1801, he is one year old and begins his second year. On January 1, 1810, he is 10 years old. On January 1, 1850, he is 50 years old; and on January 1, 1900, he has lived 100 years.

"It is plain to me that the 19th century closes on Dec. 31, 1899, and the 20th century begins with January 1, 1900, as the child born on January 1, 1800, and lives till January 1, 1900, has lived a full century."—W. H., Napoleon, O.

We print this letter in full, because it shows what we suppose is the blunder of those who insist that the 20th century does not begin until Jan. 1, 1901.

If the boy were born, as our correspondent illustrates, on Jan. 1, 1800, he would be 1 year old on Jan. 1, 1801; he would be 10 years old on Jan. 1, 1810; he would be 50 years old on Jan. 1, 1850; and he would be 100 years old on Jan. 1, 1900.

But suppose he were born on Jan. 1, 1801. Then it is plain he will not be 100 years old until Jan. 1, 1901. Is not that plain?

Well, the 19th century began on Jan. 1, 1801, and will end Dec. 31, 1900; and the 20th century begins with Jan. 1, 1901.

The error is in forgetting when the century begins. Let us go back to the beginning of our era. It began on Jan. 1, of the year 1, but the first year was not completed till Dec. 31, that year, and on Jan. 1—the year 2 began. The century ended on Dec. 31, A. D. 100; otherwise it could not be a full century.

The 2d century began Jan. 1, A. D. 101, and ended Dec. 31, A. D. 200.

The 3d century began Jan. 1, A. D. 201, and ended Dec. 31, A. D. 300.

The 4th century began Jan. 1, A. D. 301, and ended Dec. 31, A. D. 400.

The 19th century began Jan. 1, 1801, and will end Dec. 31, 1900.

The 20th century will begin Jan. 1, 1901. Now, is not that clear? If not, we despair of making it so, and you must accept the word of all the astronomers, chronologists and historians that it is so, for they all agree on it.

Queen Victoria's Name.

"Please give the full hereditary name of Queen Victoria, of England."—F. F. B., Smithfield, Minn.

The queen's legal name, were she to become a simple commoner, would be "Mrs. Wettin," by virtue of her marriage with Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, whose name, stripped of territorial and other garnishings, was plain "Albert Wettin." Wettin is the patronymic of King Leopold of Belgium, of King Albert of Saxony, of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, of the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, and of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, as well as of the Prince of Wales and his brothers, and of Prince Charles of Portugal.

Wettin, who died in 1068, was a descendant of one Wittikind, who was a contemporary of the great Charlemagne. The majority of the reigning princes of Europe claim to be descended from Wittikind, among them being King Christian of Denmark, King George of Greece, Peter, Grand Duke of Oldenburg, and the czar of Russia. The patronymic of these four rulers is Oldenburg, the emperor of Russia being neither a Romanoff nor yet a Holstein-Gottorp, as has been stated.

The queen, prior to her marriage, was entitled to the patronymic of Azon—she was Miss Azon, in fact. Of the same name are the reigning Prince Liechtenstein and the Duke of Cumberland, King of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, as he is now. The founder of the house of Azon died in the year 961, and was Margrave or Marquis of Este. It is for this reason that the royal house of Great Britain has sometimes made use of the name d'Este, notably in the case of the Duke of Sussex, a younger son of King George III, who gave the name of d'Este, after marriage, to his morganatic wife.

The Fairfax Stone.

Kemble, Kingwood, W. Va., sends us the following memorandum concerning the Fairfax Stone, which covers the ground fully, and ends the matter so far as the Bureau is concerned:

"The Fairfax stone was planted in 1746 to mark the northwest limit of Lord Fairfax's domain, at the head springs or principal fountains of the Potomac river, north branch, which is about 15 miles southwest of Oakland, Md., and about one-third of a mile northwest of the station on the West Virginia Central railroad, called Fairfax Summit, in the gap between spurs of the Great Backbone and Alleghany Front mountains, dividing the waters which flow northward into the Potomac from those southward into Cheat river. It is the southern limit of the boundary line between West Virginia and Maryland, and the common corner of Preston, Tucker and Grant counties on West Virginia.

"The original Fairfax stone, which was a single flat sandstone, planted edgewise, with the letters F. X., or FFX, inscribed on its side, has been totally destroyed by relic hunters.

"The monument that at present (1894-9) marks the site, was placed there by direction of Lieut. Michler about 1860, immediately south of the original stone. It consists of three roughly-cut stones and base—the lower two forming a square about two feet laterally by one foot in height, the third cut in pyramid shape, and placed on base—in all about 3½ feet high. No cement has ever been used. There are no legible inscriptions. Geographical position, n. lat. 39 deg. 11 min. 33 sec.; w. long., 79 deg. 29 min. 11 sec."

Sampson and Schley.

T. D., Colorado Springs, Colo.: William Thomas Sampson was born in Palmyra, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1840. Graduated from the naval academy in 1861; served in the civil war in the navy, but did not see much fighting. Was detailed at the naval academy from 1868 to 1871, and again 1876 to 1879. The rest of time he was on duty in naval vessels. He was assistant superintendent of the naval observatory in Washington in 1882 and '83, and later was made superintendent of the naval academy. He was made president of the Maine investigating board, then put in charge of the North Atlantic squadron as acting rear admiral, and later was made full rear admiral.

Winfield Scott Schley was born in Frederick county, Maryland, October 9, 1839. Graduated from the naval academy in 1860, served on the Niagara in 1860-61, on the Potomac in 1861-62, was in the engagements that led to the capture of Fort Hudson. Was instructor in the naval academy in 1869-72, and in 1874-76; promoted to commander in 1874. In 1884 he commanded the relief expedition that rescued Lieut. Greely and his six companions at Cape Sabine, Grinnell Land. Was promoted captain in 1888, and rear admiral for services at Santiago.

Neither Ranks the Other.

"In the Philippines, who is the ranking officer, and will direct the movements both on sea and land—Admiral Dewey or General Otis?"—A. P. Springfield, Mo.

Neither ranks the other. Admiral Dewey commands the fleet, and Gen. Otis the land forces. Neither can order the other, but they will work together in harmony. If co-operation is needed in any particular case, the President, as commander-in-chief of both the army and navy, will issue orders to each.

"Jesus, Lover of My Soul."

W. E. B., Union City, Tenn., writes:

"I think E. J., of Leesburg, Fla., is mistaken in his explanation of the circumstances under which Charles Wesley wrote the hymn, 'Jesus, Lover of My Soul.' As I understand it, Mr. Wesley was standing on the beach, while a wind storm was raging, and just at this time he saw a dove flying toward him, a hawk close after it. Mr. Wesley being in its range, the dove flew into his bosom and he caught it, and the hawk flew over his head. He held the dove till the hawk was gone, then turned it loose, took his book and wrote the hymn."

Coloring Broom Corn.

P. W., Romulus, N. Y., answers a recent query as follows:

"It is customary in most broom shops to have the broom corn graded, bound in bundles, the butts all one way. Inserting the bundles butts downward in a keg of water in which has previously been stirred the green dye; the bundle is then inverted, and again dipped. After the process, many broom makers bleach the corn.

"I want to say a word as to coloring broom corn green. It is dishonest. It benefits nobody. Any one can plainly see the goods have been doctored in order to deceive. Do not do it. If the corn is red tipped, let it be so. You buy that kind of corn cheaper; you can sell the manufactured article cheaper."

The Screw Propeller.

L. O. B., Allsboro, Ala.: The screw propeller is the means by which modern steamships are driven through the water. It is more effective than the old side-wheel. It consists of four blades, curved, whose edges if prolonged would make the thread of a huge screw. Most vessels use two—one on each side of the rudder, projecting under the water, and turned by the engines.

The Nicaraguan Canal.

G. H. D., Red Hill, W. Va.: Lake Nicaragua is 110 miles long and 46 miles broad in its widest part. It lies northwest and southeast. It is 65 miles from the lake to the Atlantic and 11 miles to the Pacific, meaning from the points nearest the sea in both cases. The line of the canal will be longer than this, because it can not go directly.

A French company started to construct the Panama canal, head by De Lesseps, but failed financially. The company has been reorganized, and is doing a little work on its canal. It is believed the Nicaragua canal will cost less; for while the route is longer, it is not so mountainous, and thus avoids the enormous cost of cutting through mountains.

Hong Kong.

"Does the province in China in which Hong Kong is situated belong to England? And to what countries does China belong?"—L. B. Woonsocket, S. D.

No, Great Britain does not own the province of Kwangtung. Hong Kong embraces the island of Kong Kong, and a part of the peninsula of Kooloon on the mainland opposite, and belongs to Great Britain. The island embraces 29 square miles, and the peninsula 5 square miles. China is independent, as you can tell by consulting any school geography. Russia practically controls the province of Manchuria, though it is nominally under Chinese sovereignty.

The Staked Plain.

"Why are the Western plains called the Great Staked plains?"—C. J. K., Columbia City, Ind.

All the Western plains are not so-called, nor is the word "Great" a part of the name. The name "El Llano Estacado," or Staked Plain, is applied to a sterile tract of table land, or elevated prairie from the Rio Pecos in New Mexico on the west, to the headwaters of the Colorado, Brazos and Red Rivers on the east; from the valley of the Canadian River on the north to the Pecos on the south. Vegetation is scanty, because of lack of rain. It is called the "Staked Plain" because of the great abundance of the yucca, whose stems look like stakes.

Asbestos.

P. G. W., Logansport, W. Va.: Asbestos is a variety of rock of a fibrous character. The fibres are sometimes very long, fine, flexible and easily separable. Others are short. The shorter varieties are cleaned and ground up, so as to make non-conducting covering for steam pipes, etc. It is found abundantly in Switzerland, Italy, Scotland, and in numerous localities in the United States.

Victoria's Children.

Rader, Rolla, Mo.: Queen Victoria's children were as follows: Princess Victoria, born 1840, married 1858, and mother of the present German emperor; Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, 1841; Princess Alice, 1843; Prince Alfred, duke of Edinburg, 1844; Princess Helena, 1846; Princess Louise, 1848; Prince Arthur, duke of Connaught, 1850; Prince Leopold, 1853; Princess Beatrice, 1857. Pay no attention to the scandalous story which alleges that the queen married John Brown, her Highland servant. It is ridiculously false and a vile aspersion on a noble woman.

Miscellaneous.

B. T. B., Westboro, Mo.: We do not know.

J. L. C., Nebo, Tenn.: We have not the space to discuss theological theories. The Bureau is for facts.

H. G., Mowrystown, O.: Any bookseller will get you a list of books on bee-keeping. Please note Rule 3 above.

C. F. G., Clark Range, Tenn.: We do not know. Ask some dealer in agricultural machinery. See Rule 3 above.

L. J. B., Hinklesville, W. Va.: The number one is an odd number, of course. Why did you not consult a school arithmetic?

J. E., Ottumwa, Iowa: No such law was passed. You will find the whole thing a fraud, and lose your time and money in it.

W. F., Alton, Kan.: The editor of the Bureau regrets to say he can not print or send names or addresses. See Rule 2 above.

A. P. H., Pepsin, Mo.: The eagle was never used on our dimes. Probably it is a Mexican one-real piece, with the Mexican eagle.

L. P. W., Kunkle, O.: No, wheat does not turn to chest, nor chest to timothy, no more than a pig turns into a calf, and the calf into a horse.

H. H. H., Noblesville, Ind.: In neither instance you give is the case the same as the man and the squirrel. It is not worth space to discuss further.

O. M., Winchester, Ind.: Chicago is a coast city with regard to the great lakes, and inland as regards the sea coast. You must specify which you mean.

A. M., Garrett, Kan.: The Blade was correct when it said the next total eclipse of the sun which is visible in the United States will be on May 27, 1900.

T. D. F., Mo.: If a man were stationed upon the North Pole, he would see the sun for the last time on September 21, and would not see it again until June 20.

—, Sterling Run, Pa.: You can not make gunpowder as cheaply as you can buy it, and the experiment would be very dangerous. Powder making must be learned.

O. E. S., Evansville, Pa.: We can not discuss the squirrel question further. The man goes around everything encircled by his path, whether in the center of it or not.

A. J. M., Denver, Mo.: We published the financial plank of the Republican platform of 1896 a few weeks ago, and can not spare space to go back to previous platforms.

D. P., Pana, Ill.: We do not know, but we hope there is none. The marriage of first cousins should never be allowed, because the children are generally inferior and sickly.

H. L. S., Salisbury, Pa.: Seventy-five cents can be expressed either $0.75 or $.75. The former is used because it is clearer, as the period might be overlooked, in which case it might be read $75.

C. B. A., White Elm, Iowa: The firing of red-hot shot is not now practiced. Shell are far better. In loading a wad of wet cloth was put over the powder, the ball inserted, and the gun fired instantly.

R. S., Patterson's Depot, W. Va.: Desertion in the face of the enemy is punishable by death. Under other circumstances it can be punished by imprisonment in a military prison for such a time as the court-martial may designate.

P. M. F., Indian Springs, Mo.: Capt. Clarke, of the Oregon, is with his vessel attending to his duties. He is not relegated to the rear. The navy is doing nothing just now to make its acts a matter of news—except in Manila, of course.

J. K., Perkinsville, Ind.: As you see by the rules above, we can not give you the addresses of publishers. There are several publishers of books relating to trades in New York city. Get a bookseller to get you a list of them.

C. C. T., Saline Mines, Ill.: The war did did not change the international date line. The article we published on Feb. 2 does not so state. The change was made several years ago. The date of Dewey's victory was May 1, as reported.

L. C., Hinklesville, W. Va.: The silver standard would put no more money into the pockets of any one individual than the gold standard. The only ways to get money are two, either to sell your labor or something else, such as hay, dry goods, etc.

H. C. L., Sims, Ark.: Turn to your Bible, book of Genesis, chapter xiv, and read verses 18, 19, 20, and you will know all that anybody knows about Melchizedek. The only other places he is mentioned are Psalms cx., 4, and Hebrews v., vi. and vii.

R. A. H., Cherry Lane, N. C.: Hypnotism is an obscure phenomenon known to medical investigators for centuries. If we knew how persons might become hypnotists, we should not publish it, because its is very injurious to the minds of the subjects, and it should not be handled by any but scientific investigators.

W. H. B., Broadway, Va.: Sandhurst, Australia, is the new name of the town formerly called Bendigo. It has a population of about 25,000, and is in the province of Victoria, 101 miles by rail north-northwest of Melbourne. The only way to get information about the surrounding country is to write to some one there.

H. H., Atlantic, Iowa: Because a writer reasserts the quantitation theory of money in the Forum does not make it true. The error lies in forgetting that money scarcity is shown in an increase of interest rates, not in the prices of commodities; and a plethora of money in a lowering of interest rates, not in a rise in those prices.

J. M. T., Deadwood, S. D.: There is plenty of land open to homestead entry, but we know nothing of its fertility. In every state where there is public lands there are United States land offices—over 100 in all. There is in your state one at Aberdeen, Chamberlain, Huron, Mitchell, Pierre, Rapid City and Watertown. Inquire of any of them.

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

Enoch the Philistine, by Leroy Hooker, is a romance of Philistia, Egypt, and the Great Pyramid, based on the lines of tradition. The central idea is the building of the pyramid, with a distinctly human element added by giving so much attention to the man who directed the work.

The purpose for which this first pyramid was builded, its interior construction and the significance of each chamber and passage are minutely told. Solemnly, reverently, with heart and purpose bowed ever to the honor and worship and glory of Jehovah, the builder and his hosts toiled on, conquering time and toil and armed enemies, enjoying at last the peace and reward that come ever to the faithful. The tale is an intensely interesting one, for there is love and fierce fighting and conquering of evil persons and situations that are thrilling and endings that are satisfactory. The publishers are Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago.

A little volume of short stories by Jeanne G. Pennington has recently been issued by Fords, Howard & Hulbert, of New York. It is entitled Some Marked Passages and Other Stories, and is one of the most "heartsome" little books that has appeared for a long time. The author has already made many friends for herself through her magazine articles, and her Don't Worry Nuggets, and these stories will add to their number.

Harper & Brothers have brought out a publication which is bound to attract attention, both because of its subject and its treatment. It is The New God, by Richard Voss. It is another tale of the Christ and the influence of the then new religion upon the hearts and actions of men of high degree. It is a story of the time of Tiberius.

The author has woven into this book a new interpretation of the action of Pontius Pilate in finally giving Jesus over to be crucified. It is that Pontius gave way, not to the insistent demands of the priests of the Jews, but to the irresistible purpose of God Himself, and became simply a part of the divine plan for the redemption of the world. It is a part of the Bible story that Pilate resisted the demands of the enemies of Christ for the reason that he saw in Him no guilt, but this author adds:

"But an inner power, which was stronger than his judicial perception, forced the governor to do the will of the Galilean, and satisfy His yearning for the cross and the crown of thorns.

"Jesus of Nazareth desired martyrdom, and the proxy of the Roman emperor, who had jurisdiction over life and death in Judea, was forced to bow to the powerful will of the Son of Man, as He called Himself."

There is an air about the writing in this book that is impossible of description. It is a new and quite wonderful piece of literary work, telling the old story in a manner never employed before, wearing a dignity and charm distinctly its own. It is a beautiful thing.

The publishing house of Small, Maynard & Co., of Boston, has arranged for a series of short lives of eminent Americans. The volumes are to be small, not unlike the Temple classics, and the February Book Buyer is authority for the announcement that the first group will appear in the spring. The same firm will bring out in celebration of the birthday of Lincoln a little volume made up of a few of the very best poems, less than 20 in number, which have to do with Lincoln, chosen by M. A. DeWolfe Howe. The same house expects to issue by the 22d of February a little volume containing Washington's farewell address.

The tenth volume of the Biographical edition of Thackeray has come from the publishers, Harper & Brothers. It is The Virginians, which is well known and liked in itself, and, when preceded by an excellent portrait of Mr. Thackeray, and by Mrs. Ritchie's introduction, the result is delightful.

The whole introduction is very interesting, and when the edition is complete, there will really be one of the best of biographies of Thackeray.

A very beautiful volume with a wealth of fine illustrations is brought out by the Baker & Taylor Company, New York city. The title is, In Nature's Image, with a second one of Chapters on Pictorial Photography, by W. I. Lincoln Adams. It is a fitting successor to Sunlight and Shadow, and, indeed, is supplementary, in a way, to that book. The different subjects treated of cover considerable ground, including mostly figure composition, portraiture and kindred things.

Other chapters treat of Models, Portraiture at Home, Children, Photographing Flowers and Interiors. The volume must give both pleasure and profit to all interested in the art of photography. It is printed upon fine paper, and the whole execution is excellent.

A revised edition of William Dudley Foulke's Slav or Saxon has been issued in the Questions of the Day by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. In the preface the author says that "the certainty of the coming conflict between the Slav and the Saxon, which was foreshadowed in the edition of this work published in 1887, has become more generally apparent during the past year, owing to Russian intrigues in China." He takes the ground that the present friendship between the United States and England argues that they will stand together in the struggle that must come for the preservation of liberty throughout the world, and that this struggle will be primarily with Russian autocracy. Whether the reader is convinced that the author's position is right or not, the volume is well worth reading.

In the Little Masterpieces, edited by Bliss Perry and published by Doubleday & McClure Company, come two, one devoted to T. B. Macauley, and the other to Carlyle. The selections in both cases are from the characteristic productions of these writers and must be a pleasure to their readers. This is a valuable series, for it enables some of the best thoughts in literature to be carried in the pocket and thus become familiar companions in leisure hours.

Books Received.

The Divine Romance of Love and War. Published by Science Siftings, 125 Fleet street, London, Eng.

Flexible Morals. By Ruth Louise Sheldon. H. I. Kimball, New York City.

A Cruise Under the Crescent. By Charles Warren Stoddard. Rand, McNally & Co., New York.

New Thought Essays. By Charles Brodie Patterson. The Alliance Publishing Co., New York.

The Open Question. By C. E. Raimond. Harper & Bros., New York. $1.50.

From D. Appleton & Co.:

A Writer of Books. By George Paston. 50 cents.

Windyhaugh. By Graham Travers. $1.50.

From Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago:

The Last War. By S. W. Odell. 50 cts.

The Rights of Women and the Sexual Relations. By Karl Heinzen. $1.00.

From E. R. Herrick & Co., New York:

If Tain O'Shanter Had a Wheel. By Grace Duffie Boylan. $1.25.

When Cupid Calls. By Tom Hall. $1.50.

The Little Lady. Some Other People and Myself. By Tom Hall. $1.25.

An Experimental Wooing. By Tom Hall. $1.25.

Suggestive Illustrations of the Gospel of John. By Rev. F. N. Peloubet, D. D. Harper & Bros. $1.25.

IT ENDED HER TROUBLE.

"I never courted newspaper notoriety, yet I am not afraid to speak a good word for your 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Pleasant Pellets.' Over a year ago I suffered terribly for nearly four weeks with prolapsus and weakness. After using one bottle of 'Favorite Prescription' and one of 'Pellets,' I was a well woman. I have taken no medicine since and have had no symptoms of my former trouble."—Mrs. E. A. Bender, Keene, Coshocton Co., Ohio.

DOLL-MAKING IN SAXONY

In the forests of Saxony, Germany, are thousands of thatched huts in which dwell the makers of the celebrated "French" dolls. Not many years ago a traveler riding through these noble forests might have seen drying in the sun before the queer houses thousands upon thousands—whole acres—of doll heads. That was in the days of "composition" heads, but now the doll heads are manufactured of bisque in the factories of Dresden and other cities, whither the peasant doll makers trudge each Saturday with big baskets piled full of beautiful new dolls, taking back to their pitifully poor homes the blank heads, wigs, kids for the bodies, hands, and feet, and other parts to be used in the next week's work.

The father works daily in the forests and all the rest of the family engage heartily in the work of doll-making; the good wife tints the cheeks, paints the eyebrows, adjusts the wig, and makes the tiny shoes. The boys fasten the jointed limbs together, stuff and cover the body and get it ready for dressing, while little Gretchen makes the wee stockings and the prim muslin skirt in which the lady dolls cross the great ocean to the shops in the big cities of America, where Santa Claus goes each year to buy his dolls.

All through the rainy season the father also sits about the fireside working with his family, but every night the faithful frau packs the dolls in large, shallow baskets and prepares a lunch of bread and cheese, for the Saturday's journey is long, and Hans may have to carry his basket 20 miles or more before he reaches the village or town where the commission merchant lives who is to buy his wares. Hans is very proud if he is paid at the rate of 1 mark a day (about 25 cents) for his dolls, but if he is paid at the rate of a mark and a half a day (37 cents) on account of having brought in some especially fine dolls, his heart is on high and his hopes so high that he sings all the way home as he carries his basket of "blanks," kids, and curled hair.—Gentleman.

FIGURED HIMSELF OUT

Brown's Knowledge Proved a Handicap in Trying to Win a Girl.

"Of all things on earth," said this society girl who is among the eligibles, "I hate to have a man who calls on me talk 'shop.' Young Johnson did nothing the other night but tell me about how Detroit is handicapped in the matter of freight rates and explain his scheme for relieving the situation. Jones tells about his paintings, which are never finished, and Wilson talks enthusiastically of his literary triumphs, that are yet in the future.

"But Brown outdoes them all, and Brown was here last night. He's a statistician. He first had the impudence to ask my age, and when I informed him he went to figuring like mad. 'Now,' he inquired, 'how much food do you suppose has passed between those rosy lips of yours at the present time, basing the estimate upon the daily consumption of food by those who can afford to live well?'

"I insisted that the subject did not interest me, but he reeled off figures about beeves, calves, sheep, poultry, fish, fruits, bread, cake, cheese, vegetables and everything else we ever had on the table. Totals ran into the tons and hundreds till I was so ashamed that I went to telling him in a very direct manner what I thought of his method of entertainment.

"And what do you think he did?" Out came that pencil again. He figured like a lightning calculator, and then had the audacity to inform me that if I should talk that rapidly for a period of twenty years my jaws would have travelled through a distance of 1,247,905 miles and a fraction. I was so angry that I just told him to reach home by starting at once and taking the shortest route."—Detroit Free Press.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

"You say the operation for appendicitis was successful?"

"Yes; eminently so."

"But did the patient die? I understood that was the case."

"That is true. He had not sufficient strength to recover from the shock, but the operation itself was a beautiful one in every respect and eminently successful."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

THE GRIP CURE THAT DOES CURE.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets removes the cause that produces La Grippe. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each Tablet. 25c.

His Happy Idea.

"They say," ventured the young man, "that it is becoming quite the thing for newly married couples to go and see Niagara Falls in winter."

"It must be a beautiful sight in winter," she said, "I should like to see it!"

His next trembling utterance settled it, and they are to start next week.—Chicago Tribune.

Food Caused Pain

Catarrh of the Stomach Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I was taken sick about a year ago with catarrh of the stomach. At times I would have a ravenous appetite and at other times could not eat. My food caused me excruciating pain. I was running down so fast I had to stop work. My friends urged me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I did so and soon began to feel better. The disagreeable symptoms of disease gradually passed away and flesh and strength returned. I owe it all to Hood's Sarsaparilla." MARY L. CUMMINGS, North Brookfield, Mass. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Gives Stringy Milk.

"A Town Subscriber," Kansas: Give the cow 1 oz. pulverized saltpetre in drinking water for three days. Then give her 1 oz. hyposulphite of soda every day for two weeks sprinkled on scalded bran or cut feed. This rids the system of acidity. It becomes necessary at times to give 1 lb. sulphate of magnesia dissolved in 8 pints of warm water. An injection may be made into the teats of 1 teaspoonful common baking soda (carbonate of soda) dissolved in half a pint of warm water. A small syringe or sewing machine can may be used.

Alfalfa, or Lucerne.

J. A. V., Kentucky: Medicago sativa (Alfalfa) goes by several names. It is also called Brazilian clover, Lucerne, Spanish trefoil, French clover, medic and Chilian clover. It is not a true clover, yet it belongs to the same natural family. Alfalfa is the Spanish name. It is less hardy than red clover, and needs a milder climate. The young plants are susceptible to frosts. In the Southern states the plant quickly recovers from frosts. It withstands drought better than ordinary clovers. It must have a rich soil to start, and is a poor renovator of worn-out lands. It prefers sandy soil, if fertile. It usually thrives best on rich bottom lands. Lands that are tenacious or hold water are not adapted to its growth. When the soil is loose it will penetrate to the depth of 12 to 15 feet. Best time to sow, May, in the Northern states; in latitude of Northern Mississippi, September is the best month. In the extreme South or warm valleys of California, any time from fall to spring. Soil should be well prepared, and seed sown at the rate of 15 to 25 pounds per acre. Clay land, compact, is not adapted to it. Drill culture is the best; drills 12 to 18 inches apart. Broadcast it may be sown with grain, but it does best alone. It is often sown with oats. It produces four to nine tons, according to soil. Lasts six to eight years. It may be cut from three to five times in a season. Cutting should be done as soon as the blossom appears. Later it is too woody in fibre. Care must be taken in drying. It is excellent for feed, either green or cured. Too much grazing kills it out. Cattle must not graze on it freely, as it may cause bloat. It must not be mowed or pastured until it has had firm growth.

Small Lumps in Milk.

A. A. M., Wisconsin: Your cow should have a cathartic. Give her a pound of Epsom salts in three pints of warm water. After this, give her 1 oz. hyposulphite of soda daily for two weeks on scalded bran or cut feed. Every one owning a cow should have hyposulphite of soda on hand to correct acidity. If the small particles clog the teats, inject a little saleratus (a teaspoonful) dissolved in half a pint of warm water, into the teats.

Calf Had House—Ewe Acts Strangely.

T. J. R., West Virginia: Your calf died from husk, or hoose. These worms congregate in the windpipe and choke the calf to death. This parasitic trouble generally attacks calves under a year old. Calves are frequently attacked when allowed to run on low-lying lands, subject to floods. The parasites are white, and an inch or two long. Affected calves should be removed from others not attacked. Half a pint of lime water in which is stirred a full teaspoonful of turpentine, will destroy the worms. It should be given once a day for three or four days. The lime water should not be made too strong. Your ewe has a disease called sheep itch. It is very contagious, and the ewe must be removed at once from the others, or they may all have it. The ewe must be dipped in this: Arsenic, soda ash, sulphur and soft soap, of each ½ pound. Stir well in 1½ gallons of water, and add cold water to make 16 gallons. The ewe should be dipped in this. You must keep her away from the rest of the flock, or you will have a lot of trouble. A safe plan is to kill the sheep and bury it deeply in the ground. A strong lime water should be sprinkled through the pen where the sheep are kept. You must be very careful.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Got Rid of the Worms.

Editor Blade Farmstead:—In reply to J. W. Newcomb, in the last Blade, I will say, I think his plan of placing gravel behind the wall of the well is all right in building a new wall, but in my case the earthworm follows behind the wall clear to the water. I was told to spray the walls of the well with salt water, very strong of salt, and I have tried it, with success and am glad to tell of the wholesome effects.—Edgar Bell, Oswald, Ia.

How to Kill Sparrows.

Editor Blade Farmstead:—In regard to killing sparrows I have used the following with good success in getting rid of pestilential birds. Take one-quarter pound of mandrake root (commonly called May apple) boil in one gallon of water for one half hour, strain the roots all out and soak wheat in the water for twelve hours. Then scatter the wheat where the sparrows will get it, but be very careful that not other fowls eat, or it will kill them also, as it is deadly poison and should be handled as such. If U. B., of Michigan will try the above, in a short time, his sparrows will either all be dead or disappear.—"Honest John," Englevale, Kas.

Received.

From United States Department of Agriculture: Experiments in range improvements.—The cerum treatment of swine plague and hog cholera. By E. A. Schweinitz, Ph. D., M. D., chief of Biochemic Division, with the collaboration of Marion Dorset, M. D., and E. C. Schroeder, M. D. V., under the supervision of D. E. Salmon, D. V. M., chief of bureau.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Triumph of Private Dairying.

I have been very much interested for a number of years in watching the market quotations of butter to note the gradual disappearance of the margin between dairy butter made at home and the product of the public creamery, writes E. L. Vincent in an exchange.

It is not so very many years ago that there was a wide difference in the comparative value of these two dairy products, as shown by the market reports; and it has pained the heart of every maker of first class butter in the private dairy to note the divergence; for he knew, beyond a peradventure that there was absolutely no reason in justice why it should exist. So that it rejoices his heart to-day to see the margin practically wiped out.

Why is this so?

Simply because consumers are coming to know that there is no better butter made in the world than that produced by the home dairyman who uses modern appliances and exercises the same caution as to cleanliness that prevail in the public creamery. Placing the products of their rival manufacturers side by side, with no ulterior influences to work for either and there can be no doubt that the home dairy will hold its own every time.

Our dairyman should feel highly encouraged at this state of things to press on to new triumphs. They should recognize the fact that just in the degree that they prepare themselves by procuring modern equipments and use them carefully and intelligently they will see their product taking its true place in the market of the world.

We have won so far by dint of fair dealing and honest work. This must continue to be our method. From one end of the road to the other, from pasture to churn and store tub, it must be our ambition to place before the public just the best possible wares, and we shall ultimately see the line between the price of our butter and that of the public creamery entirely obliterated.

Flavor in Butter.

The following, which we find in an exchange, indicates a disagreement with the position taken by Mr. Rablus, in the series of articles being published in these columns, as to what produces flavor in butter. Which position is right?

The reason why butter varies so markedly in its market value is almost entirely owing to the difference in its flavor. Flavor in butter is that quality which affects the taste, and it is the presence or absence of flavor that commends or condemns the butter to the consumer. Generally speaking, the principal sources of butter flavor are two—namely, the conditions under which the milk is secreted and drawn from the cow and the conditions to which the milk is subjected after it is drawn and before it is manufactured into butter. It is generally conceded (although some experiments have proved otherwise) that as a cow advances in her period of lactation the flavor of the butter she produces deteriorates. Why this is so the writer is not advised, but it is a fact, however, that as a cow approaches parturition the milk becomes more or less abnormal in that the milk serum becomes more viscous, the fat globules smaller, and the milk creams less exhaustively and churns with more difficulty. The flavor of the butter is not necessarily bad, but there is a decided lack of that fine, quick, aromatic odor which the best markets demand and are willing to pay for. The difference in flavor between fresh cows and strippers is so marked that some dairymen will not pay as much per 100 pounds for milk from a herd where most of the cows are well advanced in their period of lactation, even though it be richer in fat, as they will for milk from a herd the most of which are fresh cows. —Colman's Rural World.

The Bee Has Competition.

It has been computed that more honey is made in Peoria, Ill., than is made by all the bees in the state or in any state in the Union. A chemist who is interested in such things has, for his own private satisfaction, been analyzing samples of honey from every source from which he could get it, finds more than nine-tenths of the extracted honey sold in the stores to be almost pure glucose, and Peoria is the great source from which this sticky product comes. Glucose lends itself readily to the purpose of the human honey maker. It has the proper consistency and takes the proper flavoring materials readily. The expert can now make honey that looks like the kind made by bees and tastes so nearly like it that only an expert can detect the difference.

In the days when honey was hard to get there were some formulas that made a first-class sirup out of white sugar, a pinch of alum and a little rose water. This was called artificial honey, but was probably never offered for sale as pure honey. It was simply a trade name that deceived no one and the sirup resembled honey only in its consistency.

Since that time the art of adulteration has become one of the principal occupations of a great many firms, and glucose honey is very common, so common that it has materially interfered with the sale of pure honey that has been extracted.

The bee-keepers of every state where there is no pure-food law are vitally interested in having such a law passed, and once it is in effect they will soon find a demand for pure honey that will bring the prices up to a more profitable basis than now obtains.—Farmers' Voice.

Ventilation in the Horse Stable.

Not only should every kind of horse stable be cleaned every morning and night, but there should be at night especially thorough ventilation and use of fine powdered gypsum to keep all sweet and clean. The strong smell of ammonia that is found in most horse stables in summer is very injurious to horses and also to harnesses. Horses are often made blind by ammonia, especially if to keep the flies out the room is darkened, so that the pupil of the eye has to be expanded so as to see in the dim light. This is the reason why the eyes should not be strained by trying to read in a dim light. The owl and the bat are blind in daytime because they use their eyes only by night. The bat probably uses its eyes at any time very little. The fine membrance of its wings are so sensitive to air that it instinctively dodges when, in flying through the air, it comes near to some object which offers destruction to the free passage of air made by its wings in motion.—Boston Cultivator.

Some Good Dairy Rules.

Read good dairy literature and keep posted on new ideas, says the Maine Farmer.

Observe and enforce the utmost cleanliness from the time the cow is brought to the barn until the butter is on the market.

Never use musty or dirty litter.

Whitewash the stable twice a year.

Use land plaster in the manure gutters daily.

Do not feed any kind of fodder until the milking is done.

Thoroughly air the stable before milking.

Do not move the cows faster than a walk while on their way to the stable.

Never excite the cows by abuse of any kind.

Do not change the feed suddenly.

Provide an abundance of water, easy of access, always pure, fresh and not too cold.

Always keep salt accessible.

Keep the cows clean and comfortable.

Cows do not like noise or delay.

The milker should be clean in all respects. He should not use tobacco and he shoud wash and dry his hands just before milking.

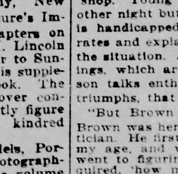
Brush the udder and surrounding parts and wipe them with a clean, damp cloth or sponge.

Commence milking at exactly the same hour every morning and evening.

Milk with dry hands.

ARDENT EXPANSIONISTS.

This is the stamp which California expansionists are distributing in the conduct of their "greater United States" campaign, according to the New York Herald.



Do Girls Grow Faster Than Boys?

Is the athletic girl to pay the penalty of her fondness for out-door sports by growing so fast and so much as to end in the long run by over-topping her brothers and sweethearts by a head?

This disparity in height has been noticed particularly at some recent weddings, and a wail comes to us from the young girls still attending dancing schools that they as a rule are all tall, while the boys are all short, and the consequent awkwardness resulting has been very unpleasant.

It was certainly with no thought of adding to her stature that in spite of opposition the girl took to the wheel and to other forms of outdoor activity. The fun of the thing tempted her, and in addition to what she sought she now finds herself taller and larger, o'ertopping not only her mother and her aunts, but her sometime competitor, sometime colleague —man—as well. According to a social philosopher the remedy lies with man, who is bidden to regard the towering girl as a warning to him.

—Success comes to those who persevere. If you take Hood's Sars

Talmage's Sermon.

HOUSEHOLD EXERTIONS.

Dr. Talmage On the Toils and Sacrifices of Women.

This discourse of Dr. Talmage seems to open all the doors of home-life and rouses appreciation of work not ordinarily recognized. Text: Luke x., 40: "Lord, dost thou not care that my sister hath left me to serve alone? Bid her, therefore, that she help me."

Yonder in a beautiful village homestead. The man of the house is dead and his widow has charge of the premises. It is Widow Martha of Bethany. Yes, I will show you also the pet of the household. It is Mary, the youngest sister, with a book under her arm, and in her face no sign of care or anxiety about anything. Company has come. Christ appearing at the outside of the door makes some excitement inside the door. The sisters set back the disarranged furniture, arranging their hair, and in a flash prepare to open the door. They do not keep Christ waiting outside until they have newly apparelled themselves or elaborately arranged their tresses, and then, with affected surprise, come out, and pretending not to have heard the two or three previous knockings, say, "Why, is that you?" No, they were ladies, and always presentable, although perhaps they had not on their best. None of us always have on our best; otherwise very soon our best would not be worth having on. They throw open the door and greet Christ. They say, "Good morning, Master; come in and be seated." Christ brought a company of friends with Him, and the influx of so many city visitors, you do not wonder, threw the country home into some perturbation. I suppose the walk from the city had been a keen appetizer. The kitchen department that day was a very important department, and I think that as soon as Martha had greeted her guests she went to that room. Mary had no anxiety about the dinner. She had full confidence that her sister Martha could get up the best dinner in Bethany, and she practically said: "Now, let us have a division of labor. Martha, you cook, and I'll sit down and learn."

The same difference you now sometimes see between sisters. There is Martha, industrious, painstaking, a good manager, ever inventive of some new pastry, discovering something in household affairs. Here is Mary, fond of conversation, literary, so full of questions of ethics that she has no time to discuss questions of household welfare. It is noon. Mary is in the parlor. Martha is in the kitchen. It would have been better for them to have divided the opportunity of listening to Christ. But Mary monopolizes Christ, while Martha swelters before the fire. It was very important that they have a good dinner that day, for Christ was hungry, and He did not often have luxurious entertainment. Alas, me! if all the responsibility of that entertainment had rested on Mary. What a repast they would have had! But something went wrong in the kitchen. Either the fire would not burn, or the bread would not bake, or something was turned black that ought to have been only turned brown, or Martha scalded herself, and, forgetting all the proprieties of the occasion, with besweated brow she rushed out of the kitchen into the parlor, perhaps with tongs in one hand and pitcher in the other, and she cried out: "Lord, dost thou not care that my sister has left me to serve alone? Bid her, therefore, that she help me." Christ scolded not a word. If it were scolding I would rather have Him scold me than anybody else bless me. There was nothing acerb in the Savior's reply. He knew that Martha had been working herself almost to death to get Him something to eat, and He appreciated her kindness, and he practically said: "My dear woman, do not worry; let the dinner go; sit down there on this couch beside your younger sister, Mary; let us talk about something else. Martha, Martha, thou art careful and troubled about many things; but one thing is needful."

As Martha throws open the door, I look in to-day, and I see a great many household anxieties, perplexities, fatigues and trials, and about them I am going to speak, if the Lord of Mary and Martha and Lazarus will help me by His grace.

As I look into that door, in the first place, I see the trial of non-appreciation. That was what made Martha so vexed at Mary. Mary, the younger sister, had no proper estimate of the elder sister's fatigue. Just as now, men having annoyances of store and factory and shop, or at the stock exchange, come home at night and bear of some household annoyance, and they say: "Oh, that's nothing; you ought to be in a factory a day and have 10 or 15 or 20 or a hundred subordinates. Then you would know something about annoyance and trouble." O man, let me tell you that a wife and a mother has to conduct at the same time a university, a clothing establishment, a restaurant, a laundry, a library, and has to be health officer, police and president of the whole realm! She has to do a thousand things, and to do them well, in order to make things go smoothly, and that is what puts the awful tax on a woman's nerves and a woman's brain. I know there are exceptions to the rule. Sometimes you will find a woman who can sit in the armchair of the library all day without any anxiety, or tarry on the belated pillow, and all the cares of the household are thrown upon servants who have large wages and great experience; but that is the exception. I speak of the great masses of housekeepers, to whom life is a struggle, and who at 30 years of age look as though they were 40. The fallen at Chalons and Austerlitz and Gettysburg and Waterloo are a small number in comparison with those who have gone down under the Armageddon of the kitchen. Go out to the country and look over the epitaphs on the tombstones. They are all beautiful and poetic, but if the tombstones could tell the truth thousands of them would say: "Here lies a woman who was killed by too much mending and sewing and baking and scouring and scrubbing," and the weapon with which she was killed was a broom or a sewing machine or a ladle.

The housewife rises in the morning half rested. At an irrevocable hour she must have the morning repast ready. What if the fire will not burn? What if the clock stop? What if the marketing has not been sent in? No matter that; it must be ready at the irrevocable hour. Then the children must be got ready for school. But what if the garments be torn? What if they do not know their lessons? What if the hat or sash is lost? They must be ready. Then you have the duty of the day, or perhaps several days to plan out. But what if he butcher sends meat unmasticable? What if the grocer furnishes you articles of food adulterated? What if the piece of silver be lost, or a favorite chalice broken, or the roof leak, or the plumbing fail, or any one of a thousand things occur? No matter. Everything must be ready. The spring is coming, and there must be revolution in the family wardrobe, or the autumn is at hand, and you must shut out the northern blast. But how if the moth has preceded you to the chest? How if the garments of the last year do not fit the children now? What if all the fashions have changed?

The house must be an extemporized apothecary's shop or dispensary; there must be relief for all styles of ailments; something to loosen the croup, something to cool the burn, something to poultice the inflammation, something to silence the jumping tooth, something to soothe the earache. O man of business, if you can sit in the any anxiety, or tarry on the belated pillow, and all the cares of the household are thrown upon servants who have large wages and great experience, but that is the exception. I speak of the great masses of housekeepers, to whom life is a struggle, and who at 30 years of age look as though they were 40. The fallen at Chalons and Austerlitz and Gettysburg and Waterloo are a small number in comparison with those who have gone down under the Armageddon of the kitchen. Go out to the country and look over the epitaphs on the tombstones. They are all beautiful and poetic, but if the tombstones could tell the truth thousands of them would say: "Here lies a woman who was killed by too much mending and sewing and baking and scouring and scrubbing," and the weapon with which she was killed was a broom or a sewing machine or a ladle.

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"The servant by this clause makes drudgery divine,
Who sweeps a room as for Thy laws
makes this and the action fine."

A young woman of brilliant education and prosperous surroundings was called downstairs to help in the absence of the servant, and there was a ring at the bell, and she went to the door and an admirer entered. He said: "I thought I heard music in the house. Was it on the piano or the harp?" She said: "Neither; it was a frying-pan accompaniment to a gridiron. In other words, I was called downstairs to help. I suppose some time I shall have to learn and I have begun now." When will the world learn that every kind of work that is right is honorable?

As Martha opens the door I look in and I also see the trial of severe economy. Nine hundred and ninety-nine households out of a thousand are subjected to it, either under the greater or less stress of circumstances. It is especially so when a man smokes expensive cigars and dines at costly restaurants. He will be very apt to enjoin severe economy at home. That is what kills thousands of women—the attempt to make $5 do the work of $7. It is amazing how some men dole out money to the household. If you have not got the money, say so. If you have, be cheerful in the expenditure. Your wife will be reasonable. "How long does the honeymoon last?" said a young woman about to enter the married state to her mother. "The honeymoon lasts until you ask your husband for money." "How much do you want?" "A dollar." "A dollar! Can't you get along with 50 cents? You are always wanting a dollar." This 30 years' war against high prices, this everlasting attempt to bring the outgo within the income has exhausted multitudes of housekeepers. Let me say to such, it is a part of the divine discipline. If it were best for you, all you would have to do would be just to open the front windows and the ravens would fly in with food, and after you had baked 50 times from the barrel in the pantry, like the barrel of Zarephath, the barrel would be full, and the children's shoes would last as long as the shoes of the Israelites in the wilderness—40 years.

Oh, my friends, all these trials and fatigues of home life are to prepare you for heaven, for they will make that the brighter in the contrast. A dying soldier was asked by a friend, "Have you any message to send to your father?" "Yes," said he, "tell him I have gone home." "Well," said the friend, "have you any message to send to your wife?" "Yes; tell her I have gone home." "You have other friends; would you like to send a message to them?" "Yes, give them the same message; they will all understand it. Tell them I have gone home." And that heavenly home will compensate, will fully atone for all the hardships and the vexations of the earthly home. In that land they never hunger, and consequently there will be no nuisance of catering for appetite. In that land of the white robes they have no mending to do, and the air of that hilly country makes them all well. No rent to pay there; every man owns his own house, and a mansion at that. It will not be so great a change to step into the chariot of the skies, if on earth you rode. It will not be so great a change if on earth you had all the luxuries and satisfactions. It will not be so great a change for you to sit down on the banks of the river of life, if on earth you had a country seat. But oh, the joy of the weary feet when they step into the celestial equipage, and oh, the joys of these to whom home was a martyrdom on earth when they go into that home where they will never have to do anything they do not want to do! What a change from the time she put down the rolling pin to the time she took up the scepter! If Chatsworth park and the Vanderbilt mansion were lifted into the celestial city they would be looked at as uninhabitable rookeries, and Lazarus himself would be ashamed to be seen going in or out of them, so great are the palaces awaiting all God's dear children, and so much grander the heavenly architecture than the earthly. It is often not only the toil of the housekeeping, but it is the sickness and sorrow that go along. It is a simple fact that one-half of the women of the land are invalids. The mountain lass who has never had an ache or a pain may consider household work of no very great weariness, and at the eventide may skip out to the fields and drive the cattle home and until 10 o'clock at night may fill the cabin with laughing racket; but oh, to do the hard work of the household with a shattered constitution—after six weeks' whooping cough has raged in the household, making the nights as sleepless as the days, then it is not so easy. And then this work of the house has often to be undertaken when the nerves are shattered with some bereavement that has put desolation in every room of the house and sent the crib into the garret, because its occupant has been hushed into a slumber that needs no mother's lullaby. Oh, it was a great deal easier for her to brood the whole flock than to brood a part of them, now that the rest have gone! You may tell her that her departed children are in the bosom of a loving God, but, mother-like, she will brood both flocks, putting one wing of care over the flock in the grave. Nothing but the old-fashioned religion of Jesus Christ can take a woman happily through home trials. All these modern religions amount to nothing. They do not help. They do not comfort when there is a dead baby in the house. Away with them, and give us the old-fashioned religion of Jesus Christ, that has comforted so many in the days of sorrow and trouble.

Romance and novelty may for a little while seem to be a substitute. The marriage day has only gone by, just gone by, and all household cares are atoned for by the joy of being together, and by the fact that when it is late at night it is not necessary to discuss whether it is time to go. All the mishaps of the newly married couple in the way of household affairs are not matters of anxiety or apprehension, but merriment. The loaf of bread turned into a geological specimen, the slushy custards and jaundiced and measly biscuits! Oh it is a very bright sunlight that falls upon the cutlery and mantel ornaments of a new home! Romance and novelty will do for a little while, but after a while the romance is all gone and there is a loaf to be made, a loaf that can not be sweetened by any earthly condiments, and can not be flavored with any earthly flavors, and can not be baked in any ordinary oven. It is the loaf of domestic happiness. All the ingredients from heaven. Fruit from the tree of life and sweetened with the new wine of the kingdom, and baked in the oven of home trial. God only can make that loaf. You can cut it, but it takes God to make it.

Solomon wrote out of his own miserable experience; he had wretched home—no man can be happy with two wives, much less 700—and out of his wretched experience he wrote: "Better is a dinner of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith." Oh, the responsibilities of housekeepers! Kings, by their indigestion, have lost empires, and generals through indigestion, have lost battles. One of the greatest statisticians says that out of a thousand unmarried men 30 were criminals, and out of a thousand married men only 18 were criminals, showing the power of home. And oh, the responsibility resting upon housekeepers! By the food they provide, by the couch they spread, by the books they introduce, by the influence they bring around the home, they are helping to decide the physical, the intellectual, the moral, the eternal welfare of the human race. Oh, the responsibility!

That woman sits in the house of God to-day, perhaps, entirely unappreciated. She is the banker of her home, the president, the cashier, the teller, the discount clerk, and ever and anon there is a panic. God knows the anxieties and the cares, and He knows that this is not a useless sermon, but that there are multitudes of hearts waiting for the distillation of the Divine mercy and solace in their hour of trials and their home duties and their own fatigues. The world hears nothing about them. They never speak about them. You could not with the agonies of an inquisition bring the truth out of them. They keep it still. They say nothing. They endure and will until God and the judgment right their wrongs. Oh, but says some sister, "Are you not trying to show that all a woman's life at home is one of self-sacrifice?"

Yes, my sister, and that is the only kind of life worth living. That has been the life of Florence Nightingale; that was the life of Edward Payson; that was the life of the Lord Jesus Christ; that is the life of every man or woman that is happy—a life of self-sacrifice. Those people living for themselves—are they happy? Find me one. I will give you all the nations of the earth to find me one. Not happy; no, not happy. It is the self-sacrificing people that are happy, for God pays so largely, so gloriously, so magnificently, in the deep and eternal satisfactions of the soul. Self-sacrifice. We all admire it in others. How little we exercise of it! How much would we endure, how much would we risk for others? A very rough schoolmaster had a poor lad that had offended the laws of the school, and he ordered him to come up. "Now," he said, "you take off yo'r coat instantly and receive this whip." The boy declined, and more vehemently the teacher said: "I tell you, now, take off your coat; take it off instantly." The boy again declined. It was not because he was afraid of the lash; he was used to that in his cruel home. But it was for shame. He had no undergarments, and when at last he removed his coat there went up a sob of emotion all through the school as they saw why he did not wish to remove his coat, and as they saw the shoulder blades almost cutting through the skin. As the schoolmaster lifted his whip to strike a rossette, healthy boy leaped up and said: "Stop, schoolmaster; whip me. He is only a poor chap; he can't stand it; whip me." "Oh," said the schoolmaster, "it's going to be a very severe scourging. But if you want to take the position of a substitute you can do it." The boy said: "I don't care; whip me; I'll take it; he's only a poor chap. Don't you see the bones almost come through the flesh? Whip me." And when the blows came down on the boy's shoulders this healthy, robust lad made no outcry; he endured it all uncomplainingly. We all say: "Brave boy that lad. Brave! That is the spirit of Christ! Splendid! How much scourging, how much chastisement, how much anguish will you and I take for others? Oh, that we might have something of that boy's spirit! Aye, that we might have something of the spirit of Jesus Christ; for in all our occupations and trades and business and all our life, home life, foreign life, we are to remember that the sacrifice for others will soon be over.

THEY WANT TO TELL

These Grateful Women Who Have Been Helped by Mrs. Pinkham.

Women who have suffered severely and been relieved of their ills by Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine are constantly urging publication of their statements for the benefit of other women. Here are two such letters:

Mrs. LIZZIE BEVERLY, 258 Merrimac St., Lowell, Mass., writes:

"It affords me great pleasure to tell all suffering women of the benefit I have received from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I can hardly find words to express my gratitude for what she has done for me. My trouble was ulceration of the womb. I was under the doctor's care. Upon examination he found fifteen very large ulcers, but he failed to do me good. I took several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, also used the Sanative Wash, and am cured. Mrs. Pinkham's medicine saved my life, and I would recommend it to all suffering women."

Mrs. AMOS TROMBLEAY, Ellenburgh Ctr., N. Y., writes:

"I took cold at the time my baby was born, causing me to have milk legs, and was sick in bed for eight weeks. Doctors did me no good. I surely thought I would die. I was also troubled with falling of the womb. I could not eat, had faint spells as often as ten times a day. One day a lady came to see me and told me of the benefit she had derived from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's medicine, and advised me to try it. I did so, and had taken only half a bottle before I was able to sit in a chair. After taking three bottles I could do my own work. I am now in perfect health."

HIS MISTAKE.

He—I believe you cared for me the first time we ever met.

She—Why, what makes you think so?

He—Because you kept looking at me so steadily. Every time I glanced in your direction your gaze was riveted upon me.

She—Oh, but it wasn't because I had fallen in love with you. I was thinking what a pity it was there was no one near and dear to you who could tell you what wretched taste you had in neckties.—Chicago News.

Occasionally Needed.

This world is like a football,
For its events proclaim,
It takes a kick now and then
To keep it in the game.
—Washington Star.

New Form of an Old Question.

"So you wish to marry my daughter?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, can you support her in that condition of idleness to which she has always been accustomed?"—Chicago Record.

Children deprived of fats and mineral foods have weak bones, flabby flesh and thin watery blood.

The milk of nursing mothers, enfeebled by chronic diseases, or long continued nursing, produces the same results.

Scott's Emulsion is cod-liver oil partly digested and with the hypophosphites, forms a fat food which acts on the infant through the mother's milk, giving rich blood, strong nerves and sound flesh and bones to both.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

AMBASSADOR CHOATE.

HE "WON SUCCESS IN SPITE OF HIS ADVANTAGES."

A Famous Name and Inherited Means Could Not Prevent His Rise.

Most men whose careers bring a thrill to the hearts of the American people, are those who have succeeded in spite of terrible disadvantage—self-made men, who fought their way upward through poverty to fame.

Joseph Choate, of New York, who has just been appointed to fill the most distinguished diplomatic position in the gift of this country, has succeeded in spite of advantages. His uncle, Rufus Choate, was one of the most famous lawyers of his day; his father had money in store to provide for him liberally, should he never nerve himself to greater exercise than clipping coupons. There seemed little incentive for him to work or strive in the busy world; it seemed impossible for him to add luster to the already famous name of Choate.

There is, therefore, sense as well as wit in Mr. Choate's remark: "I have succeeded in spite of advantages."

Choate wasted none of his early opportunities. He was born in the old town of Salem, Mass. His family was respected and well-to-do, and his early education was carefully looked after. He was graduated from Harvard in 1852, at the age of twenty, and two years later completed the course of the Harvard Law School. When Mr. Choate was asked how he came to adopt the profession of law, he replied:

"Well, it was this way: In those days a man who went to college had his choice of three courses—law, medicine and theology. My friends assured me that I wasn't cut out for a minister; in medicine our family was already represented, so I accepted the only alternative." In reality, however, Choate was in love with the law. He believes thoroughly and enthusiastically in his profession.

Equipped with his love of the law and his thorough preparation in it, Choate began in 1854, to look about for an opening. He took plenty of time for the task, and it was not until 1856 that he settled to practice in New York.

It might have seemed the natural thing for young Choate to hang out his shingle in Massachusetts instead of emigrating to New York. Although Mr. Choate does not say so, it is probable that the presence of his famous kinsman, Rufus Choate, then in the zenith of his power and fame, at the head of the Massachusetts bar, had something to do with it.

The famous relative was something of a handicap at first. But there were some possibilities, and one of these was William M. Evarts. In 1859 he invited Mr. Choate to join his firm. He did so, and for the past twenty years has been the practical head of the firm, though the style of it is still Evarts, Choate & Beaman.

It was noticeable from the first that young Choate won his cases. His way of talking to the jury, as he would to an acquaintance he had stopped on the street, his genial manner and his habit of illustrating his telling points with humorous or sarcastic allusions, relieved the ordinary tedium of a trial, and carried weight with the jurors. From the first Choate has been a great jury lawyer. His telling way of expressing his ideas makes them stick in the jurors' memory. At the same time the aptness of his comparisons and the manner in which they go straight to the heart of a question makes them influential with the judges.

When asked to what he attributed his success as a lawyer, he said:

"To studying the books and fighting in the courts, principally to fighting in the courts."

The remark calls attention to another of Mr. Choate's characteristics. He is a broad-gauge man. He does not win cases on fine technicalities, but by appealing to the broad, basic principles of the law.

Mr. Choate threw an interesting light on one cause of his success as a lawyer when he said:

"I have made it my rule never to neglect a case, no matter how unimportant it may seem. A doctor owes it to the dignity of his profession to treat a cut finger successfully, just as he would a fractured skull. The same thing is true of the lawyer, although, unfortunately, not all attorneys appreciate the fact." It is due to this devotion to the interests of even the humblest clients that Mr. Choate has won probably a greater percentage of the cases he has appeared in than any other lawyer in the country.

On one occasion, when Choate was addressing a bench on which Judge Van Brunt was sitting, the latter turned his chair around and began talking to one of his associates. Choate, however, instantly paused in his address and stood gazing at the bench with his arms folded. When Judge Van Brunt, surprised by the hush in the court room, looked around, Mr. Choate said:

"Your honor, I have just forty minutes in which to make my argument. I shall need every second of the time, and also the undivided attention of the court."

"And you shall have it," replied the judge, instantly acknowledging the justice of the appeal.

Choate is a man of sane ideals. His head has never been turned by anything he has accomplished. It was suggested to him that his new honors formed an appropriate rounding out to a successful career.

"Success," said he keenly, catching at the word, "any man is successful who has plenty to do—as long as one can honestly perform his fair share of the world's work he enjoys the only success it is possible for anybody to achieve."

His advice to young men intending to enter the law is characteristic of his own career.

"In the first place," says Mr. Choate, "no young man should go into law unless he is irresistibly attracted to it, unless he is prepared to make of it a profession instead of a trade. Next, he should convince himself that law is not a thing of quibbles and crotchets, but a body of truth as broad and well defined as human right. Next, he should study hard; it is impossible to get too much knowledge of the subject at the beginning of his career. And finally, he should be always good-natured, honest and persevering, and he should get all the practice he can."

When he was asked the other day how he managed to remain so youthful, he said:

"By keeping good-natured and always looking on the bright side of life. I believe there is nothing that affords greater relaxation than a good joke. Men like Depew are the real life-savers of the country. It is a fact that a good many men take themselves and everything else to seriously."

Choate is a standing proof of the truth of this doctrine. He wears his 67 years as lightly as he did his boyhood. There is a kindly, genial, youthful look about him. His step is sprightly and his eye clear. His long career has been a busy and arduous one, but he has enjoyed every bit of it.

HON. JOSEPH H. CHOATE.
United States Ambassador to Great Britain.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

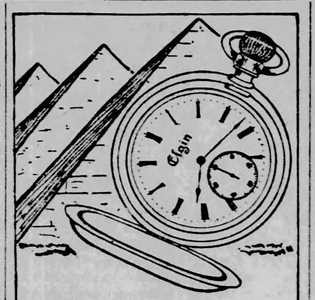
An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

HER BROTHER'S COURAGE.

Lieut. Hobson's sister, Miss Annie, has proved herself a heroine by the way in which she stuck to the back of a runaway horse at Jackson, Miss., one day recently. Miss Hobson, who is visiting kinsfolk in the vicinity mentioned, had mounted a fiery Kentucky thoroughbred for a dash across the country, when

MISS ANNIE HOBSON.

the animal bolted with the bit between his teeth. The plucky girl stock to her seat and sawed at the reins, while the animal turned corners that would have unseated an ordinary horsewoman. The horse, after running several blocks, was finally brought to a stop, with Miss Hobson none the worse for her experience.



In Pharaoh's Time

an Elgin watch would have been a greater marvel than the pyramids. It is a great marvel to-day in its complete mechanism and absolute time keeping.

Ruby Jeweled Elgin Watches

have been the world's standard for a third of a century, during which period nearly eight million perfected time-pieces have done duty dutifully.

All Jewelers Sell Them.

The Sunday School.

LESSON 9, FEBRUARY 26, 1899.

Christ at the Feast.

Golden Text: If any man thirst, let him come unto me and drink.—John vii:37.

John vii:14, 28-37. Memory verses, 28-31.

Study the whole chapter.

14. Now about the midst of the feast, Jesus went up into the temple and taught.

* * * * * * * * * * *

28. Then cried Jesus in the temple as he taught, saying, Ye both know me, and ye know whence I am: and I am not come of myself, but he that sent me is true, whom ye know not.

29. But I know him; for I am from him, and he hath sent me.

30. Then they sought to take him: but no man laid hands on him, because his hour was not yet come.

31. And many of the people believed on him, and said, When Christ cometh, will he do more miracles than these which this man hath done?

32. The Pharisees heard that the people murmured such things concerning him; and the Pharisees and chief priests sent officers to take him.

33. Then said Jesus unto them, Yet a little while am I with you, and then I go unto him that sent me.

34. Ye shall seek me, and shall not find me: and where I am, thither ye cannot come.

35. Then said the Jews among themselves, Whither will he go, that we shall not find him? will he go unto the dispersed among the Gentiles, and teach the Gentiles?

36. What manner of saying is this that he said, Ye shall seek me, and shall not find me: and where I am, thither ye cannot come?

37. In the last day, that great day of the feast, Jesus stood and cried, saying, If any man thirst, let him come unto me, and drink.

Illustrative Applications.

But when it was now the midst of the feast Jesus went up into the temple and taught (v. 14). Christ announces himself, goes where men are. So to-day he is the outstanding fact of history. If you refuse him, you can never make excuse you have not heard of him, have not been summoned to listen to his teachings, investigate his claims.

Ye both know me, and know whence I am; and I am not come of myself, but he that sent me is true, whom ye know not. I know him because I am from him, and he sent me (vs. 28, 29). There is knowledge and knowledge. The external facts about Christ these Jews knew—his birth, dwelling place in Nazareth, miracles, much of his teaching. But this was only surface and unfruitful knowledge. What Christ demanded was knowledge truer and deeper, the real and heartfelt recognition of him as the Messiah, the Sent of God. There is knowledge and knowledge still of Christ. You may accept all the facts about Christ in the most orthodox way. You may recognize him as the Savior. But that is only a veneering and useless knowledge, if it go no further. Only when you can utterly say, "I know Christ as my Savior," is your knowledge of Christ efficacious, the sort of knowledge of him he yearns that you should have. I saw some ducks plunging in the water, but they were not wet. So there are many immersed in Christian teaching who refuse to let it penetrate them, touch the heart, control the will, compel to the personal acceptance of Christ as Savior and Lord. I pray you be not one of them. To know Christ, and yet not know him, is to be in saddest state.

And no man laid his hand on him, because his hour was not yet come (v. 30). Human wills are free, yet God controls. The ultimate reason is the will of God. That can not be either thwarted or disappointed. It is related that a noble lady, when Napoleon with great arrogance was detailing his schemes before setting out on his Russian campaign, said: "Sire, man proposes, but God disposes." "Madam, I propose and disposse too," the emperor haughtily replied. But the Russian cold and snows were too mighty for the great Napoleon. When you side with God, there is vast comfort that the hour can not strike till God allows it. You are then one with the invincible. Not at loose ends is the world, it is in the grasp of God.

When the Christ shall come, will he do more signs than those which this man has done? (v. 31). If you are doubtful about Christianity, ask yourself the question of these Jews. Is it conceivable that Christ can ever be surpassed?

Where I am, ye can not come (v. 34). Personal character necessarily determines destiny. If we have not, through faith in Christ and regeneration by the Holy Spirit, come preponderatingly to love what Christ loves, and to hate what he hates, it is impossible that for us Paradise can mean, forever with the Lord.

Jesus stood and cried, saying, If any man thirst, let him come unto me, and drink (v. 37). Thirst for better worship than the temple ritual, for the revelation of God, for nobler living than that which tries to content itself with a merely material prosperity, for the assurance of the forgiveness of sins, for daily strength, for conscious communion with God, for certainty of heaven as this life passes, for everything truest, loftiest, noblest, Christ, and Christ only, can give quenching. But, as water outside of us can never still thirst, so Christ can not give surcease to the soul's thirst till the soul actually comes to him, and, by a personally appropriating faith, makes Christ its own.—Warland Hoyt, D. D., in Sunday School Times.

You Should Know

What Hood's Sarsaparilla has power to do for those who have impure and impoverished blood. It makes the blood rich and pure, and cures scrofula, salt rheum, dyspepsia, catarrh, rheumatism, nervousness. If you are troubled with any ailment caused or promoted by impure blood, take Hood's Sarsaparilla at once.

HOOD'S PILLS are prompt and efficient, easy to take, easy to operate.

BISMARCK'S RESCUER.

Bismarck stories continue to enliven the German press. A few days since the world was informed of a youthful escapade of the late Chancellor at Rudesheim which nearly led to his death by drowning. He was saved by the prompt action of a Nassau cadet, who sprang into the river and brought the sobered student to shore. Bismarck did not care to be reminded in later days of this incident, and, to judge by the sequel, it constituted a source of regret also to the cadet. The latest story depicts the brave rescuer of the future Chancellor as he was one day marching with the army of Prince Alexander of Hesse during the war of 1867. The former cadet had developed into the corpulent Minister Stein, with whom the exertion of marching under a blazing July sun did not seem to agree. At intervals the exhausted officer wiped his forehead and gave vent to low muttered imprecations. In the course of one of these outbursts he was heard to say:

"Ah, if I had only let him drown!"

"Let whom drown, captain?" inquired the colonel of the regiment.

"Why, answered the Nassauer, in his broad dialect, "had I just let Bismarck drown that time instead of fetching him out of the Rhine there would have been no need for us to run like this"—Berlin correspondence of The London Post.

AN OVERWORKED FAD.

Hark!
The strains of the organ break upon the hush'd air.
All eyes are turned toward the door.
The bridal party appears!
Why does the bride lean so far back and walk with such springy stiffness?
Why does her venerable papa wave that beribboned cane?
And, see! the bridegroom comes forward like a high-stepping trotter, and the best man bobs like a merry mandarin.
Look again! The dignified clergyman has caught the infection, and bows with sweeping gentleness right and left.
What is the organist playing?
Don't you recognize it?
It is "The Bridal Cake Walk!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Thoroughly Posted.

Friend—I suppose you know all your mistress' secrets by this time?

The maid—Why, I know the real color of her hair!—Puck.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

DIRECT FROM DISTILLER TO CONSUMER

$3.20 FOUR FULL QUARTS Express Prepaid.

Saving Middlemen's Profits, Preventing Possibility of Adulteration.

We are distillers with a wide reputation of 30 years' standing. We sell to consumers direct, so that our whiskey may be pure when it reaches you. It is almost impossible to get pure whiskey from dealers. We have tens of thousands of customers who never buy elsewhere. We want more of them and we make this offer to get them:

We will send four full quart bottles of Hayner's Seven Year Old Double Copper Distilled Rye for $3.20, Express Prepaid. We ship in plain packages—no marks to indicate contents. When you get it and test it, if it isn't satisfactory return it at our expense and we will return your $3.20. Such whiskey cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than $5.00.

We are the only distillers selling to consumers direct. Others who claim to be are only dealers. Our whiskey has our reputation behind it.

Hayner Distilling Co., 310 to 316 W. Fifth St., Dayton, O.

References—Third Nat'l Bank, any business house in Dayton or Gen'l Agencies.

P. S.—Orders for Ariz., Colo., Ida., Kan., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., must call for 8 quarts, by freight, prepaid.

[The above offer is genuine. We guarantee the above firm will do as they agree.—EDITOR.]

NEW DINNER SLEEVE.

Here is the most curious sleeve designed for fashionable women in many a day. And when past and present sleeves are considered, that is surely saying much for its novelty.

It is the new dinner sleeve of the moment which forms an old-fashioned mitt when it reaches the hand.

It answers the purpose of sleeve and glove in one, and is quite the fad of the hour for dinner wear, as it does away with the awkwardness of removing the glove from the hand when dining.

The most effective of these odd dinner sleeves are made of spangled tulle or net. The filmy fabric clings closely to the arm

FASHION'S NEWEST SLEEVE.

and when it reaches the wrist it is shaped like a mitt of the days of our grandmothers. It just covers the knuckles, allowing the rings to show to good advantage.

The sleeve does not reach to the shoulder, but, like many of the ultra-fashionable sleeves of the day, is suspended from it by a band of velvet or jewels. Just where the sleeve is attached to the bodice is a mystery to the uninitiated, but it goes without saying that it is attached, and it is not necessary to put on one sleeve first and one's bodice afterward.

BRILLIANTS.

Fine thoughts are wealth, for the right use of which
Men are and ought to be accountable.
If not to Them, to those they influence.
Grant this, we pray Thee, and that all who read
Or utter noble thoughts may make them theirs.
And think God for them, to the betterment
Of their succeeding life.
—Bailey.

A trifling kindness here and there
Is but a simple, small affair;
Yet, if your life has sown them free
Wide shall your happy harvest be
Of friends, of love, of sweet goodwill,
That still renews, and blesses still.
—Priscilla Leonard.

The logs burn red; she lifts her head
For sledge-bells tinkle and tinkle, oh lightly swung.
"Youth was pleasant morning, but ah! to think 'tis fled,
Sae lang, lang syne," quo' her mother, "I was too young."

No guides there are but the North star,
And the moaning forest tossing wild arms before.
The maiden murmurs, "Oh, sweet were you bells afar,
And hark! hark! hark for he cometh, he nears the door."
—Jean Ingelow.

Here, there, forever, pain most dread and dire,
Doth bring the intensest bliss, the dearest and most sure.
Its not from Life aside it doth endure
Deep in the secret heart of all existence.
It is the inward fire,
The heavenly urge, and the divine insistence,
Uplift thine eyes, O questioner, from the sod!
It were no longer Life,
If ended were the strife;
Man were not man, God were not truly God
—Richard Watson Gilder.

Firm braced, I sought my ancient woods,
Struggling through the drifted roads,
The whited desert knew me not.
Snow ridges masked each darling spot;
The summer dells, by genius haunted,
One arctic mood had disenchanted.
All the sweet secrets therein hid
By Fancy, ghastly spells undid.
Eldest mason, Frost, had piled
Swift cathedrals in the wild.
The pine boughs were sheeted ghosts
In the star-lit minster aisled
I found no joy, the icy wind
Might rule the forest to his mind.
Why do the trees on frozen lakes?
Back to books and sheltered home.
And wood fire flickering on the walls,
To hear, when, mid our talk and games,
Without the baffled north wind calls.
—Emerson.

The Manner of Taking.

He sprang forward and presented a mad kiss upon her lips.

"Yes, yes, yes," he cried, in rapture use of which.

"You would say yes!"

It was in her mind to bid him not to take the words out of her mouth that way; but upon reflection it seemed to her that perhaps after all there was no better way.—Detroit Free Press.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1899.

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ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor.

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 173,000

LOOK AT THE PICTURE!

The cut in the advertisement of Blade china sets, on the 5th page, shows the plain white style. The ornamentation shown in the picture is not colored, but is "embossed," or raised. It is very beautiful ware.

The cuts of the colored and the pure white will alternate each other in the advertisement. If you need china, don't fail to get a Blade set. It is cheaper than you can buy a similar grade in a china store, the patterns are of the very latest, and the sets are a bargain. Read the advertisement!

COLONIAL POLICY.

Since the year 1880, the great commercial nations of the world have entered upon a policy of colonial absorption. It is not a mere desire for conquest. That belongs to the past. Within the past half-century, the world has sought commercial supremacy rather than military glory. It is realized that the prosperity of the mother country depends upon her industrial development, and that this is best conserved by opening new areas for trade.

The remark is often slightingly made in the United States at the present juncture, that "if the Filipinos are savages, there can be no trade with them worth having." But Great Britain, France and Germany have annexed vast areas in Africa, whose inhabitants are far more primitive than those of the Philippine Islands, merely to acquire new trade areas.

Such critics forget that annexation means civilization, and with each step upward in enlightenment the natives acquire new needs, thus steadily increasing commerce. And so it will be in the Philippines.

We have mentioned 1880 as the date of the new epoch of colonial expansion for trade purposes. Let us survey the globe, and see how the movement has progressed since then—only nineteen years ago:

In 1880 the British possessions contained 5,022,691 square miles; in 1891, it was 9,010,003 square miles, with a colonial population of 307,846,122. Since 1891 there have been new acquisitions in South Africa, Asia and Oceanica, which increase the queen's dominion to 11,000,000 square miles and the number of her subjects to about 400,000,000, exclusive of Egypt, the Soudan, Afghanistan and Beluchistan, which are virtually British protectorates.

In 1880 France's colonial area was 680,764 square miles; at present she has 3,617,327 square miles.

Germany in 1880 had no colonies, but now boasts a colonial area of 1,020,070 square miles.

The Netherlands in 1880 had 669,128 square miles of colonies, which she has since 1880, increased to 782,803 square miles.

Portugal had 704,495 square miles in 1880, which she has, since 1880, expanded to 801,100 square miles.

Russia had 1,010,000 square miles of colonial area in 1800, which she increased to 6,299,397 in 1880 and 6,564,778 in 1898.

The United States contains 3,500,000 square miles, to which the treaty just ratified adds 168,221.

Of the 52,000,000 square miles of the world, some 22,288,000 are held as protectorates or colonies by Christian nations. About 700,000,000 souls, or nearly half the population of the globe, are in these protectorates or colonies.

Shall we be foolish, and refuse to avail ourselves of the opportunities which come to our hands? Shall we let the other great nations secure all the yet uncivilized areas, and absorb their trade?

If we wish to continue one of the greatest of industrial powers, we must obtain our share of the world's markets; and we must do that as other nations are doing it—by means of colonies.

THE OHIO CENTENNIAL.

The ways and means committee will report favorably on the bill appropriating $500,000 for a government exhibit at the Ohio Centennial and Northwest Exposition. It is, however, made contingent upon the appropriation of a similar sum by the General Assembly of Ohio.

The legislature of this state does not meet until next January. There is no doubt that it will appropriate the sum required, and thus render the appropriation by Congress available. This will necessarily delay any work on the government building until the summer of 1900.

However, there is much to be done by the local company, and a year is none too long a time to complete it. The lines of piling for the water front must be set, the lagoons and revetments built, the grounds leveled up, and the roads built. It will take a year to do this, and then the field will be clear for work on the buildings.

Senator Hale said he would have voted for the treaty to save it from defeat. This not being necessary, he voted against it. To the ordinary observer, it looks much as though Senator Hale is an unmitigated ass.

There is a desperate desire on the part of the Bryanites to keep the Democratic road unobstructed through the slaughter house into the open grave beyond it.

Wonder if Aguinaldo don't look with favor on the czar's peace proposition?

The groundhog certainly knew his business.

THE WAR INVESTIGATION.

The report of the war investigating committee is an extensive document, and covers the entire conduct of the Spanish war from the first call of troops to the present time. It shows the falsity of many of the "yellow journal" stories which horrified the country last summer, and gives the people the truth with regard to the matters in dispute.

The commission finds that the regiments officered by experienced military men fared much better in all respects than those whose officers had no military experience. It was pointed out by The Blade at the time that, while volunteer officers might be active and zealous, they had to learn, by actual experience, how to best care for their men. This state of things is insperable from volunteer service. We had it in the civil war, until the troops and their officers learned in the severe school of experience. Much has been learned since last June and July, and the camps of our volunteers now are clean, properly cared for, and both officers and men have learned how best to conserve health. The climate conditions in the camps in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines are more unfavorable than they were at Camp Thomas, Camp Alger or Camp Meade, yet there is less sickness, and the men are in far better condition than when in those camps.

The commission, in its report, condemns the red tape regulations of the War Department, and recommends reform in this regard. This is a matter for congressional legislation. As The Blade pointed out last summer, the laws governing the purchase of supplies, the expenditure of money, and the accounting when articles pass from one hand to another, are so loaded with precautions against loss by the government, that it is impossible, in time of emergency, to do rapid work.

Another finding of the commission is one that was plain to any intelligent observer at the time. In mobilizing a quarter of a million of men, it was inevitable that there should be no delay in furnishing needed supplies of clothing, tentage, and the multiplicity of other articles required. These articles were not in existence when the call for troops was issued. They all had to be manufactured out of the raw material. And it takes time to create all the supplies needed for so great an army. That means delay—inevitable delay; and the men suffered because of it.

The commission fully exonerates all the officials of the War department from the charges so freely bandied by reckless newspapers, that they were, in effect, bribed in the matter of contracts. After a most searching examination, no proof of any kind affecting the integrity of any official could be found. The country may thus be assured that these stories were atrocious calumnies, circulated to sell papers or for political effect.

Regarding the beef question, the commission does not believe any of the refrigerated beef was "embalmed" by the use of chemicals. Searching analyses of such beef failed to find any trace of chamicals. So this question narrows down to whether there was any beef so treated furnished to the army at the time Gen. Miles asserted it was. The new committee, just appointed by the President, will make a most searching investigation of his charges, and he will have every opportunity to make them good.

The report closes with the statement that the American people may well be proud of its soldiers and sailors, who accomplished their task so well in spite of the haste with which the nation entered upon the war, the difficulties in the way of arming, equipping, transporting and caring for an immense army, and the inevitable confusion in camp and in official circles. And we most heartily agree in this view of the case.

RATIFYING THE TREATY.

The Spanish cortes will meet on February 20—one week from Monday next. The peace treaty will be laid before it, and Premier Sagasta is confident of its approval by a good majority, and without more delay than is inseparable from the Spanish character.

The ratification by the cortes is not necessary, for at its recent session, when the peace protocol was ratified, the queen regent was given full authority to ratify it; and by its own terms it provides simply for her signature to make it valid on the part of Spain. Its submission to the cortes is a plan of Sagasta's to shift responsibility from the throne to the representatives of the nation, and thus strengthen himself against his political opponents.

The treaty will be ratified before the end of the month. Then the exchange of ratifications will be made; and with the President's proclamation of that fact, the Spanish war will be at an end officially.

THE FIGHT AT CALOOCAN.

The Filipinos were driven out of Caloocan without ceremony on Friday, with but trifling loss to our men, but heavy on their side. Gen. Otis is steadily pushing his lines outward, and wherever the Filipinos mass themselves for resistance, they are driven back in superb style.

It will probably take some time to make the insurgents realize that Uncle Sam is in deadly earnest, and that their only safety lies in surrender. The capture of Aguinaldo and his bevy of lieutenants will be the surest method of reaching a lasting peace, and Gen. Otis cables his intention to secure them, dead or alive.

The pacification of the islands is necessarily the first thing to be done. Legislation with regard to the Philippines contemplates conditions of peace. So long as the Filipinos are in arms, the army and navy are all that is necessary there, and should not be interfered with.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

The President, in a message of business-like brevity to Congress, enumerates the reasons why a cable should be laid across the Pacific, controlled by the United States and connecting us with Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines. No fault can be found with the project. It is necessary for the government, and indispensable to private business.

The entire cost of the cable will not be as much as for a week of the war last June; but we suppose the fellows who are opposed to everything which means material progress and national advancement will bray over it at a great rate. Let them. The masses of the American people realize the need of the cable, and will be glad to see Congress take steps for its construction at once.

The McEnery resolution ought to be defeated. The attitude of the Filipinos renders this course necessary.

PROBING THE BEEF SCANDAL.

The country will hail with delight the action of the President in appointing a military board of inquiry to make a thorough investigation of the army beef matter. Charges of the most serious nature have been made by the major-general in command of the army—General Miles. He did not do this through the regular military channels, which was the proper course to pursue; but he repeated his statements again and again in the newspapers.

The inquiry now set on foot is not against General Miles. It is to determine the truth or falsity of the newspaper charges made by various correspondents, as well as by Miles himself. If these charges are substantiated by the testimony, well and good. If not, then General Miles ought to be brought to book for making them, and he doubtless will be.

What the people of the United States demand, is that the truth or falsity of these allegations shall be determined. They care but little for the squabbles between General Miles and the War department. They know that Miles became soured when his utmost efforts could not push through Congress, last June, a bill to make himself Lieutenant General of the army. From that time he began a campaign of self-exploitation which has injured his popularity seriously.

The first thing to do is to make a most rigid investigation of this beef scandal. If Miles's charges are true, we can forgive his unmilitary course in avoiding the regular course, and using the yellow journals to promulgate them. If they are false, he ought to be court-martialed.

MORE WAR VESSELS.

The House naval bill includes appropriations for an addition to our navy of greater magnitude than any previous bill. Our experience during the past year, however, has demonstrated fully the fact that a formidable navy is the most effective means of keeping at peace with the world. Other nations will be careful in their conduct toward us when they feel that we have the power to deal a deadly blow swiftly and effectively across seas.

The bill contemplates the construction of three 13,500-ton battleships, with a limit of cost for hull and machinery of $3,600,000 each, and $2,290,000 more for armor, guns, munitions and stores, making a total of $5,890,000 each, or $17,670,000 for the three; three 12,000-ton armored cruisers, to cost $5,300,000 each, or $15,900,000 for all; six 2,500-ton cruisers, $1,419,200 each, or $8,515,200. The aggregate is $42,085,200.

Forty-two million dollars is a large sum to be appropriated at one time; but as it takes from two to three years to build a warship, there is no good reason for dividing the appropriation up among two or three years. And it is cheaper and more expeditious to build vessels in classes than to build single ones, differing in many points from others of the same fighting power. It is a great advantage to have a homogeneous fleet, instead of one with no two ships alike.

GLORY FOR WESTERN VOLUNTEERS

General Otis, in reply to a message of congratulation from Secretary Alger, paid proper tribute to the men in the fighting line by saying that all the credit is due "to the hearty response of the troops to orders of their officers." This is a tribute justly due the men. They fought like regulars; and so far as we have details, their obedience was unhesitating and complete. This shows that the American soldier is the same, no matter from what part of the country he hails. The larger part of the army in the Philippines is made up of men from the West, and they fought as fearlessly and as well as ever did American troops. The West may well be proud of them.

Gen. Shafter's army before Santiago was mainly of regulars. Otis's army is chiefly volunteers. He has a battalion of United States engineers; several troops of the 3d and 4th cavalry; the 3d, 18th, 20th and 23d regular infantry; and the remainder is made up of the following volunteers: 1st California, 1st Colorado, 1st Idaho, 51st Iowa, 20th Kansas, 13th Minnesota, 1st Montana, 1st Nebraska, 1st North Dakota, 2d Oregon, 10th Pennsylvania, 1st South Dakota, 1st Tennessee, 1st Washington and 1st Wyoming—all volunteer infantry regiments. Besides these, he has a troop of Nevada cavalry and batteries from Utah and Wyoming.

The engagement before Manila, with a line of battle some fifteen miles long, fighting an enemy behind breastworks, hidden in houses and churches, and in bamboo thicket ambushes, was sufficient to put the troops to the severest test as regards courage and fighting qualities. It was fought chiefly by volunteers and the majority of them extreme Western troops. No doubt it is the hardest battle fought by volunteers since the civil war, and the West is entitled to the glory of the victory. All honor to the American soldier, no matter from whence he hails! He is not only the peer of any soldier in the world, but in courage, resourcefulness and inability to get licked, he surpasses all others.

SENATOR FORAKER'S DECLARATION.

The speech delivered by Senator Foraker at Dayton Saturday night will be approved by the party in Ohio. Aside from the position he took on the questions of the day, which shows him to be in line with the policy of the national administration he had something to say on state affairs which is most pleasing for Ohio Republicans to hear.

He declared that whatever contest there may be for the governorship, must, so far as the Republican party is concerned, close with the state convention. After that the party must line up for the nominee and give an old-time Republican majority for the effect it will have on next year's campaign when President McKinley is to be renominated and re-elected.

There was nothing half-hearted in Senator Foraker's eulogy of the President. The enthusiasm with which his statements were received showed he had struck a popular chord.

Aguinaldo may take to the woods in Indian fashion, but Gen. Otis's experience as an Indian fighter will soon compel him to surrender or fly to Hong Kong again.

The Filipinos are demoralized by their defeat, and Gen. Otis will "push things" until they all surrender.

We tremble over the dismal news which will certainly come regarding the Delaware peach crop.

THE SHIPPING BILL.

The small-bore Democratic politicians in Congress are now trying to prevent the development of our industries and our commerce. They are bending all their energies to defeat the shipping bill.

Elsewhere on this page is given a report from our consul at Rio Janeiro, showing how our trade with Brazil is handicapped by a combination of foreign steamer lines, and that their discriminations against American freight works in the direct interest of European exporters.

We pay from 100 to 200 million dollars every year to foreign ships for carrying our products. This amount ought to be paid to American seamen and American vessels, sailing under the Stars and Stripes.

And this is exactly what the shipping bill proposes to bring about. Its purpose is to build up an American merchant marine on the ocean, to encourage the construction of American ships and ownership in American bottoms. It will be remembered that at the beginning of the Spanish war there were not enough American vessels, flying our flag, to carry our troops and supplies to Cuba and Porto Rico. On the score of patriotism alone it is the duty of Congress to legislate to build up our shipping industry.

The opposition to it is a combination of Democrats and the Pacific railroads. Collis P. Huntingdon, the Southern Pacific railway king, is on hand with his lobby. He is fighting the Nicaragua canal bill and the shipping bill. His antagonism to both is purely selfish, of course, for he thinks they will injure the business of his railroad.

The Democrats, narrow-minded and provincial as they always are on public questions, are opposing it simply because it is a Republican measure. They have already started the story that the shipping interests have pledged themselves to raise a big campaign fund in 1900 if the bill is passed. This is simply a bungling lie, so transparent that it will deceive no man of intelligence. It is to cover the fact that the Democrats are working with the Huntingdon crowd, and presumably getting the benefit of that lobby's corruption fund.

THE M'ENERY RESOLUTION.

Since the ratification of the peace treaty, and the futile outbreak of Aguinaldo, there has been a change of feeling in the Senate. There is but little interest taken in the attempt to pass a declaratory resolution regarding the Philippines. The McEnery resolution was offered by the Louisiana Senator as a substitute for all the others before the Senate, and the friends of the treaty offered in good faith to see that it reaches a vote. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That by the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain it is not intended to incorporate the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands into citizenship of the United States, nor is it intended to permanently annex said islands as an integral part of the territory of the United States. But it is the intention of the United States to establish on said islands a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants of said islands, to prepare them for local self-government and in due time to make such disposition of said islands as will best promote the interests of the citizens of the United States and the inhabitants of said islands.

However, Senator McEnery feels differently since American soldiers laid down their lives at Manila in repulsing an attack on the flag. Other members of the Senate are with him in thinking that the treacherous attack by the Filipinos forfeits any claim to a pledge for the United States as to the future. There is no longer any wisdom in trying to conciliate Aguinaldo and his crowd of "sullen peoples—half devil and half child," as Rudyard Kipling puts it in his latest poem, "The White Man's Burden."

More than this, the passage of this resolution, through the Senate, would really mean nothing. It can not bind the government in the least. At best, it would be but the expression of opinion by the present Senate, whose make-up will change radically an March 4. The Senate of the Fifty-sixth Congress will not approve of any effort to forecast the future of the islands. It will be part of the duty of that Congress to legislate for our colonies, and buncombe resolutions will have no place in positive legislation.

HE'S A NEWSPAPER MAN.

General Harrison Gray Otis, who commands the brigade which did the hardest fighting in front of Manila on Sunday, February 5, is a newspaper man. For many years he has been proprietor and editor of the Los Angeles Times. He comes of Massachusetts stock, and made a name for himself in the volunteer service in the civil war. President McKinley made him brigadier general of volunteers, and his brigade was sent to Manila from San Francisco to reinforce Dewey last summer. It is made up of the 1st Montana, 20th Kansas, 10th Pennsylvania and the 3d Artillery. In the recent fighting with the Filipinos he has proved himself as capable in the field as he is in the newspaper arena—which is high praise.

But there is another General Otis at Manila, who is in supreme command of the American forces. He is Elwell Stephen Otis, born in the historic village of Frederick, Maryland, in 1838. He entered the volunteer service in the civil war as a captain in the 140th New York, and fought through the war to Petersburg with the Army of the Potomac. At the siege of that place he was severely wounded and was in consequence discharged in January, 1865, a brevet brigadier general of volunteers. In 1867 he was appointed lieutenant colonel of the 22d regular infantry, and was advanced to the colonelcy of the 20th foot in 1880. He is now a brigadier general in the regular service, and in command at the Philippines.

Both Otises being brigadier generals, and both serving in the same place, has caused the one to be mistaken for the other in the dispatches. The volunteer general did effective work with his men in the environs of Manila, and should have the credit which justly belongs to him. It will not detract from the sterling merits of Gen. Elwell S. Otis, his commander-in-chief.

The Democrats in the Senate are doing all they can to obstruct legislation. If they succeed, and thereby compel an extra session, the country will know who is to blame.

The Cubans may thank their lucky stars they did not try the Aguinaldo act.

The volunteers are showing splendid fighting qualities in front of Manila.

Aguinaldo must have gotten hold of Weyler's old typewriter.

Iloilo will be the next point of interest in the Philippine war.

"BEAUTIFUL PARIS."

Did you read the advertisement of that splendid serial portfolio of engravings, called "Beautiful Paris," in the last number of The Blade?

If you did not, turn to it in this issue and read it. Last week we gave the list of illustrations in No. 1. This week we give the list in No. 2.

If you are going to the Paris Exposition next year, you will want this to give you an advance idea of the city. If you are not, you will need it still more, so that you may read understandingly the articles in The Blade about the exposition.

It is the most beautiful city in the world, and this work will give you faithful views of its most beautiful buildings, parks, and objects of interest.

No coupon to fill out. Just send 10 cents for each number, and be SURE to give the number of the part you desire. Address "The Blade, Portfolio Department, Toledo, Ohio."

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

In the Philippines.

The Filipino attack on the American lines was followed by a proclamation by Aguinaldo declaring war against the United States, but almost upon the heels of this proclamation the insurgent chief made a request for a cessation of hostilities and a conference. General Otis, however, declined to treat with him, and followed up his first successes by a general extension of the American lines in all directions from Manila. At the latest accounts the Americans had added another victory to their credit at Caloocan.

Unless the forces under Aguinaldo yield to the logic of their situation they can probably be brought into submission only by employing large numbers of troops. To what extent men are needed for the campaign is suggested when one considers that the 20,000 troops at Manila are now spread out along a line fully twenty miles in length. The constant vigilance required to maintain this string of outposts with its reserves may readily be imagined. Probably the lesson of February 5 has led Aguinaldo to see folly of standing out against such an army.

The officers and men serving under the flag at Manila saw the Filipinos strengthening positions for more than a month while the Senate debated the treaty and tied the President's hands. The strategy of the anti-expansionists enabled Aguinaldo to bring a well-armed force to the front and intrench it in plain view of our troops. Never before in the world's history have the hands of a commander-in-chief been tied by a legislative body to permit an enemy to complete preparations for successful operations. The anger of the officers and men thus placed in jeopardy must have nerved them up to the highest point, for they swept the Filipinos away like chaff when opportunity offered.

The Army Bill.

The ratification of the treaty with Spain, coupled with the attack by the Filipinos upon the American lines at Manila, has thrown an added responsibility upon the President, which he is meeting in characteristic fashion. He has announced that he considers the passage of legislation for the reorganization and increase of the army of the highest importance. He has been informed by the Attorney General that in consequence of the ratification of the treaty with Spain the volunteer soldiers can no longer be retained in service, and that the same is true of the additional regulars who were enlisted for the war. Under the circumstances the administration is confronted with the necessity of meeting an extraordinary military exigency with an effective force reduced to the former insufficient peace footing. The President has asked that the army-reorganization bill be progressed as rapidly as possible, so that it can be passed by the present Congress. There seems little reason for doubt as to what the outcome will be. The situation calls for steady and helpful support of the Chief Executive on the part of Congress.

Miles' Charges to Be Investigated.

A court of inquiry composed of Maj. eGn. Wade, U. S. V.; Brig. Gen. Davis, U. S. V., and Col. Gillespie, U. S. A., has been named by the President to investigate the embalmed beef charges preferred by Maj. Gen. Miles. The instructions are so worded that the court can recommend action to be taken after the inquiry is closed. The President could not avoid taking notice of the charges made against the administration of the army by its ranking general, even though they were not made officially. He has done it in the professional manner, which is at once the most dignified and just. The court of inquiry ordered will command respect and confidence. Gen. Miles will have ample opportunity to prove his assertions, and the decision of the court that they are true will compel administrative reform in the army. Decision that they are false will set public anxiety at rest, and put an end to the agitation for which Miles is responsible.

The Census Bill.

The House and the Senate are at odds over the question of census legislation. The former body on February 6 passed the census bill reported by Representative Hopkins, which was subsituted for the bill passed by the Senate some time ago. Under the Senate bill the Census office was made a bureau attached to the Interior department, whereas the House bill makes the office an independent bureau, under a superintendent or director to be appointed by the President directly. The bill has been criticised on the ground that it does not provide for the appointment of employes under civil service regulations, and, therefore, lays the administration of the bureau open to the danger of being unreliable and extravagant, owing to the natural effects of the spoils system.

The Ohio Centennial.

The ways and means committee of the House, at its meeting on Saturday, reported the conclusion that if congress is to appropriate money in aid of any of the expesition projects now asking for help, it must be on condition that the states in which they are held appropriate as much as congress gives. A recommendation to that effect is part of the report in favor of appropriating $500,000 for the benefit of the Ohio centennial at Toledo. It will also be added to the report on the Buffalo exposition bill, which went in a few days ago. St. Louis will be treated the same way. The legislature of New York having received a hint of the feeling in the ways and means committee, is already moving to give $500,000 for Buffalo, and Ohio will be stirred up to like activity.

Last Disqualification Removed.

What is understood to be the last existing remnant of legal disqualification against persons serving in the armies of the Confederacy during the civil war is about to disappear from the statute book. The judiciary committee of the House has unanimously agreed to recommend the repeal of the sections of the Revised Statutes disqualifying such persons from serving as grand or petit jurors in the courts of the United States and the enactment of a provision declaring that hereafter no person shall be disqualified for any service in any court or in any branch or department of the government of the United States by reason of participation in the civil war. This is only one of many among the incidents which go to mark the disappearance of the last vestige of sectional feeling, which has been one of the most desirable results of a successful foreign war. Nothing now stands in the way of the growth of the broad spirit of nationality which is needed to meet with confidence and success the weighty problems of the immediate future.

Anti-Dreyfus Bill.

Despite the adverse report of the committee and the strong manifesto of the prominent republican deputies, the French chamber of deputies adopted, on February 19, by a vote of 332 to 232, the bill taking the Dreyfus case out of the hands of the criminal section of the court of cassation. This is deplorable, but not unexpected. Rejection of the bill would have brought about a ministerial crisis, and the anti-revision majority in the chamber does not want another radical ministry.

Premier Dupuy assured the republicans that no danger was lurking in his proposal. The ministry, he said, was neither the dupe nor the accomplice of the enemies of revision and the conspirators against the republic. The bill, he insisted, was not revolutionary nor an instance of emergency legislation; but unfortunately for him, assertions are not of any value as argument. He alleged that doubts had arisen as to whether the judgment of a section of the court was authoritative enough to appease and satisfy the nation, and that public safety required a verdict that no one could challenge with any show of reason or good faith.

Dupuy is right to this extent only: that if the whole court should reverse the Dreyfus conviction and either acquit him or order a new trial, even the most desperate military conspirators would be forced to abide by its decision. No further protests and charges from their camp would be tolerated by public opinion. But it is equally clear that a verdict by the whole court against Dreyfus would not convince or silence the revisionists in France or the impartial observers outside. The civil section of the court is not as familiar with the facts as the criminal section; it has not seen, heard or cross-examined the legion of witnesses in the case. Moreover, there is a firm impression in the minds of the revisionists that the government has information which leads it to expect an anti-Dreyfus majority in the united court. Under such circumstances an unfavorable verdict would not be accepted as fair and conclusive. The agitation would not stop; it would grow more virulent and bitter and dangerous to public order.

It is to be hoped that the Senate, composed largely of ex-magistrates, will defeat the bill as unnecessary, mischievous and cowardly special legislation.

News of Andree.

Of all the reports that have been received since Andree and his two companions left Dane's Island July 11, 1897, by aerial route to find the north pole, the one that comes now from Krasnoyarsk, Siberia, is the most probable. In fact, it is really the only one of such a nature as to inspire apprehension. Near a tent made of cordage and cloth from a balloon the bodies of three men were found, according to this story, presumably being those of Andree, Dr. Ekholm and Nils Strinberg. The governor of the province has sent out a party to verify the report, but it is already generally accepted as true.

The death of Andree and his companions has been conceded for a long time, but there is a certain melancholy satisfaction in finding some trace of them and in being able to accord them a Christian burial. They were courageous men who braved death for a theory. They hazarded everything on their belief in the existence of an air current that would carry them across the pole and safely to civilization again, and they lost. They went into the frozen north to come back triumphant or never come back at all, and until now the ice and the snow have kept the secret of their fate.

In the cause of human knowledge they took desperate chances, and the world has occasion to regret that they were not successful.

Salisbury On Peace Proposals.

Lord Salisbury's address at the opening of Parliament last week contained nothing particularly striking about the outlook in international affairs, unless we except what he said in reference to the recent rescript of the czar. He would heartily rejoice, he said, if by the steady use of the principle of arbitration it would be possible to reduce the number of the causes by which war is produced, and that if by humane legislation the horrors of war could also be diminished an immeasurable service would be rendered to humanity. In the meantime, however, he added, the United Kingdom must follow the example of other nations and be prepared for war, not because he believed that war was imminent, but because he recognized that the causes of war still subsist. One reference the British premier made to a feature of the American governmental system is of interest. He said that he frequently envied a nation possessing a committee of foreign relations like the United States, a committee which could secretly receive explanations that ministers were only able to give, but the lack of which in the British system rendered it impossible for the administration to communicate certain information regarding foreign affairs. This would seem to be a direction in which the exemplars of the new diplomacy might give hints to their forerunners.

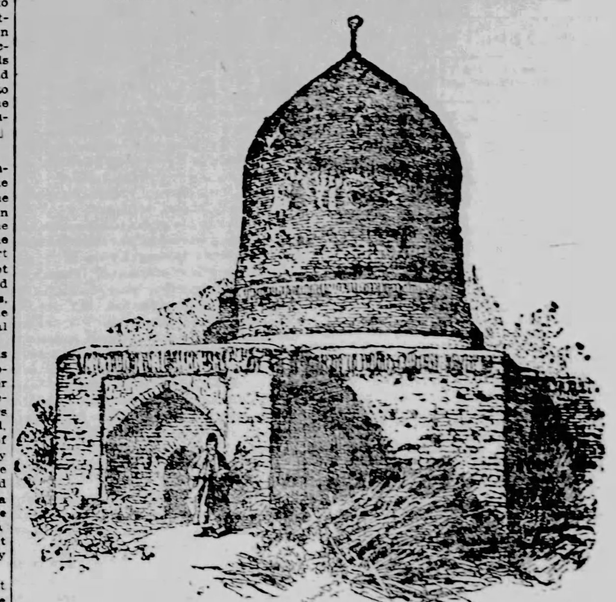
The bank statements are pointing to a steadily increasing demand for money. The weekly statements of the associated banks of New York lately have been characterized by a healthy expansion of their loans. Deposits continue to pile up, but is is noteworthy that for the first time in several months the percentage of increase in that particular is smaller than in loans.

A portion of this gain in loans doubtless represents stock operations, but it is fair to assume that a large part of the money obtained from the banks is being used to further legitimate business enterprises. Present conditions are an incentive to the merchant and manufacturer to branch out and widen the field of operations, and everywhere is noted a disposition to get out of the rut that has been followed for the last four or five years. The prevailing sentiment is an exceedingly optimistic one. The commercial outlook in this country probably has never before been so clear as it is at present and extensive preparations are, therefore, being made to take full advantage of the opportunities that are offered.

Grain Markets.

Grain markets were moderately active and irregular last week. Weakness and strength succeeded each other frequently, but no decided preference was shown for either side of the market. Such strength as was shown by the market at intervals during the week arose from the fear that serious crop damage must have resulted from the extreme cold, seeing that over a very large area the plant was unprotected by snow. It will take time to develop the amount of injury, but as the cold was phenomenal, so also should the damage be, if precedents can be relied upon. There are many firm believers in higher prices for corn, oats and provisions, but they did not do much to encourage a growth of that opinion, as the oat market is the only one to show an improvement over the previous week's closing prices.

TOMB OF ESTHER AND MORDECAI FOUND.



The tomb of Esther and Mordecai, the famous characters in the Biblical book of Esther has been discovered in Hamadam, Persia, and the inscription on the sarcophagi and the tomb itself read and translated. This discovery is most timely, for some writers have tried to discredit the Biblical story and the festival of Purim, which goes back to it for a basis.

Every reader of Scripture is familiar with that strange tale of the Jewish maiden whose beauty so touched the King of Persia that he took her for his wife and placed her on the throne by his side. The Jews of Hamadan show this tomb of the hero and heroine of the Bible story to all travelers with no small pride, for in it lies their title to nobility, one of their own people having actually reigned with the king.

This tomb has evidently been added to at various periods, and is now sixty feet high. The entrance is to the left of the center, leading into an outer passage. To the left is the tomb of some ancient savage and to the right the tomb of an old physician, with a stand bearing lamps and oil in front of it.

A wall separated the sacred part from this outer section. At the western end a door leads to the principal part of the tomb. To the right is Mordecai's tomb, and to the left Esther's, separated from each other by a corridor, along which pilgrims pass going around the sarcophagi. In a niche is a scroll of the law and an ostrich egg is suspended beneath the dome, as is the custom in all Persian tombs.

The sarcophagi are made of a dark wood, evidently of great antiquity, and are covered with inscriptions in Hebrew. On Mordecai's sarcophagus is this inscription:

"Here is the holy ark of Mordecai, the Righteous. May his merits protect us! Amen."

The same inscription is repeated on each side of the coffin, besides these verses from the Bible:—

"Now in Shushan, the palace, there was a certain Jew, whose name was Mordecai, the son of Shimei, the son of Kish, a Benjamite, son of——"

"Then shall thy light break forth as the morning, and thine health shall spring forth speedily; and thy righteousness shall go before thee; the glory of the Lord shall be thy reward."

"Therefore, my heart is glad, and my glory rejoices; my flesh also shall rest in hope. For thou wilt not leave my soul in hell, neither wilt thou suffer thine Holy One to see corruption. Thou wilt show me the path of life; in thy presence is fullness and joy, at thy right hand there are pleasures forever more."

On the sarcophagus of Esther are these inscriptions:—

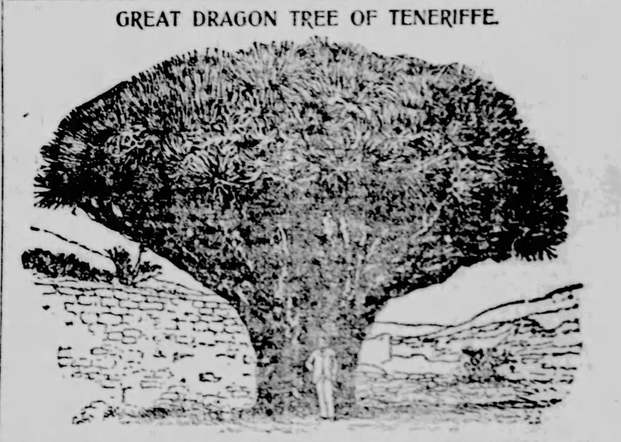
"Here is the ark in which is interred Esther the Righteous. May her merit protect us! Amen."

"Then Esther, the Queen, the daughter of Abihail, and Mordecai, the Jew, wrote with all authority, to confirm this second letter of Purim."

"And the decree of Esther confirmed these matters of Purim; and it was written in the book. And the king Ahasuerus, laid a tribute upon the land, and upon the isles of the sea."

Fac-similes of the inscriptions have been taken from plaster impressions now in the possession of Dr. Zadoc Kahn, chief rabbi of France.—New York Herald.

GREAT DRAGON TREE OF TENERIFFE.



Perhaps the strangest vegetable in the world is the dragon tree of Teneriffe. It is a sort of giant asparagus, according to some, the dead branches serving as a support for the crowns. Humboldt estimated one specimen to be 6,000 years old. New roots, as they come into being, encircle the original stem, which is hid far away inside, and the roots which become detached from the stem may be seen hanging, withered, in the upper part of the tree. The trunk is generally hollow.

The hollow of one great tree, which perished in a storm in 1867, was used as a temple by the natives of Teneriffe before Europeans landed on the island. When the Spanish took possession of the island the hollow was changed into a church and mass was said there by the missionaries. This tree was forty-eight feet around and ninety-five feet high. The sap of this tree is called dragon's blood, and is an article of commerce. It used to be employed in medicines, but now is used chiefly for mixing with paints and varnishes, and for embalming purposes.

There are other trees of a different species from the dragon trees of Teneriffe, the saps of which are called dragon's blood. They grow in the East Indies and in South America. But the dragon tree of Teneriffe has a reputation by itself and is a wonder of nature.

The natives say that the great dragon tree of Teneriffe was once guarded by a dragon. A big chief killed the dragon and watered the tree with his blood. Ever after that the tree gave forth the peculiar sap known as dragon's blood. It is difficult to account for the fact that the other trees also give forth this sap unless we surmise that there were a lot of little dragons to furnish their blood for watering purposes.—New York Press.

CRADLES ARE OUT OF DATE.

The old-time cradle is a curio—a thing of the past. Babies are as plentiful as ever, to be sure, but the baby of to-day does not "go swinging in his cradle." His tiny majesty, without being consulted as to his preference in the matter, is put into a stationary crib of brass or enameled iron, a glittering and high-priced affair, but it does not rock. "Rocking" a baby is tabooed by the wise mothers of to-day. It is not supposed to be good for baby. Physicians have told them that the motion stimulates the nerve centers and keeps the little one's brain too active, causing it to develop at the expense of the body, and the petted and precocious child later on becomes the dull and stunted man.

A furniture dealer in Chicago told a Chronicle reporter he did not keep cradles. "We couldn't give them away," said he, when asked for the reason. "It is a thing we have very little call for—I might as well say none at all. In the last few years we have tried to put out a few samples, but they stay, and we have to clean them up and sell them below cost. We have, it is true, one little swinging bassinet, but the bassinet, while pretty to look at, is not now found in one nursery out of ninety-nine. The new arrival is now put directly into the stationary metal crib, with its convenient drop side pushed up alongside the mother's bed. And in this it spends its first two or three years. It is the common-sense, utility idea of the metal bed that appeals to the mother of to-day."

Publishers' Column.

THE WHITE HOUSE COOK BOOK.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

WATCHES BY MAIL.

The Blade offers its readers this season a new list of watches at less than ordinary retail prices, sent postpaid by mail on receipt of prices marked below. The list embraces two or three cheap but good watches, and three or four better grade of time keepers.

SPECIAL OFFER NO. 91.

Waltham or Elgin, $4.50.

Either nickel or gilt movement, as the subscriber may prefer. We offer these watches at the lowest prices ever known in the history of watch making. Made by the well known American Watch company, Waltham, Mass., and the great Elgin Watch Co.

The works contain all the latest improvements, 7 jewels, compensation balance, safety pinion and is stem winding and setting. Has a porcelain dial with Roman or Arabic figures, as desired. It is open face, with a heavy beveled glass crystal. The case is a high grade of compound metal, resembling silver, and is made by the famous Dueber Watch Case Co. It is of the same material all the way through, and will therefore wear uniformly and preserve its color unchanged.

The price delivered by mail is only $4.50 for a watch that will keep perfect time and last a life time. We guarantee this watch to be exactly as represented.

THE KNICKERBOCKER.

A stem winder and stem setter, having all the modern appliances known to watchmakers' art. The case is solid nickel. It is made on the celebrated thin model plan. Remember, this is not a small clock, commonly called a watch by unscrupulous advertisers, but a highly jeweled nickel movement, made by one of the most celebrated watch manufacturers in America. It is guaranteed by the manufacturer, and if not found exactly as represented, this guarantee is assumed by us. A watch like this a generation ago would have cost $20, if it could have been produced, but the fact is it contains appliances unknown at that time. Each watch has been thoroughly adjusted, and will be set in perfect running order.

Price $2.00

LADIES' KNICKERBOCKER WATCH.

Stem wind and stem set; open face, nickel silver case, nickel movements, highly finished throughout. A perfect beauty. Retails for $5. We send postpaid by mail for $3.50.

WALTHAM HUNTING CASE.

This watch is the celebrated thin model watch—we mean by thin model that it does not bulge the pocket out of shape or give people the impression that you are carrying a clock movement. The case is made of two plates of solid gold, so thick that they will last fifteen years. Between these plates is a thin sheet of stiff composition metal, the purpose of which is to protect the works from damage when the watch is pressed or struck. The ring joints, thumb piece, and all parts subjected to constant wear are solid gold. The works contain compensation expansion balance, safety pinion, stem winding and pendant setting apparatus. The movement is made by the celebrated Waltham Watch Co., perfect in construction and durability. Hunting case only. Price, $15.00.

SOLID GOLD, LADIES' SIZE.

This watch is a handsomely engraved solid gold case, warranted 14k. U. S. assay. We use either Waltham or Elgin movements according to the wish of the purchaser. The works are jeweled and have compensating balance and safety pinion. This watch represents the triumph of modern expert workmanship.

Each watch is a stem winder and setter, and has a tempered hair spring. Price, $20.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that on expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are not thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1.25
½ dozen teaspoons	.85
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2.35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1.35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2.00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1.15
½ dozen table knives	2.25
1 dozen table knives	4.25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds,

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit and put the garment together—are sent with each pattern, how to cut and fit and put the garment together—are sent with each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

NO. 1362—FLORENCE WAIST.

Sizes for 12, 14 and 16 years. A very simple but stylish waist to complete a gown for general or more dressy wear, according to trimming and material selected. The yoke is plain and square, and the waist may be tucked with fine tucks from the yoke half way to the belt, or if

preferred, instead of tucks, bands of narrow braid or ribbon may be used. The broad, square collar, which entirely hides the yoke and extends well over the sleeve, is quite stylish and effective. It is finished separate from the waist, so that collars of various colors and materials may be used with the same waist. Silk, woolen or cotton fabrics may be selected for this model with any preferred combination for the large collar. A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

are the popular materials for these garments, and jaunty jackets of these materials are made in this design to complete the ever popular tailor costume. This jacket may be used with any style or skirt. A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It wil save trouble and delay.

NO. 1423—FRASER WAIST.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 inches bust measure. The Fraser waist has the effect of being made with a guimpe and vest. The front pieces, which are slashed between the darts and the back, which is quite plain, are gray Henrietta. On the front lining is faced from neck to belt, and from shoulder to shoulder, silver gray satin brocaded with blue or black. The slashed

bodice, which extends from the underarm seam to the front, is of mouse-colored velvet, and the girdle is held with rhinestone buckles or studs. A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

NO. 1492—LYNTON WAIST.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. The "Lynton" is an extremely stylish yoke waist, made with the yoke and sleeves laid in half-inch wide overlapping folds. The folds are laid on a fitted lining, and the yoke is pointed front and back. A pretty combination of materials would be to have the yoke and

sleeves of pale pink silk or liberty gauze, and the girdle of rose color. It would be equally charming of black Liberty gauze satin and velvet or in violet tones. A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

FALLING MOUNTAIN.

The din of falling rocks and rubble continues at Airolo when fresh portions of the mountain break away from time to time. The ruined mass of stones, trees houses measures not less than five hundred thousand cubic metres, and the damage caused is estimated at 1,000,000 francs.

As further downfalls are feared, it has been proposed to blow down with mines the whole mass in one great avalanche, and so end the prevailing terror.

Professor Heim, of Zurich, the geologist, has left, with the chief military engineer of the St. Gothard forts and guides to climb the portion of the mountain where the separation is taking place.—Berne Correspondence of the London Mail.

Showing Them.

"Did you hear that Li Hung Chang had been storming and telling everybody in the palace that he would show them who is boss around here?" asked the court conveyor of information.

"Yes," answered the Empress Dowager "I happened to come into the room while he was saying it. And with great presence of mind he made a bow and said: 'This, ladies and gentlemen, is the personage of whom I was just speaking.'"—Washington Star.

News of the Week.

WAR INVESTIGATION.

CONDUCT OF GENERAL MILES IS CRITICISED FREELY.

No Corruption in War Department, and Commissary Department Was Well Managed.

WAR COMMISSION FINDINGS.

General Miles criticised.

Secretary Alger was honest, but incompetent.

There is not the slightest evidence of corruption in the War Department.

The beef supplied to the army was all that could be expected.

General Miles' charges were unfounded.

No beef was embalmed.

The Commissary department was well managed.

The Quartermasters' department did fairly well, except in regard to the congestion of supplies at Tampa and the equipment of the transports.

The Medical department was overrun with red tape and did not seem to know what it was doing.

The Signal Service covered itself with glory.

The relief camp at Montauk Point was well managed.

The other camps were generally good, although many of them had to be abandoned for specific causes.

Washington, Feb. 13.—President McKinley has made public the report of the war investigation commission. It bears out in all important particulars the forecasts heretofore published.

Criticism is distributed in those forecasts, but in most instances the commission has been content to call attention to matters that went wrong and to leave it to the President to locate the responsibility if he sees fit to do so. This is noticeably true with regard to the many references in the report to the lack of system in the transportation of troops and supplies both by land and sea.

With regard to Secretary of War Alger the report practically accuses that official of incompetency and his administration of the war department is dismissed by the commission, with the statement that there was lacking in the general administration of the war department during the continuance of the war with Spain, that complete grasp of the situation which was essential to the highest efficiency and discipline of the army."

It is found that there was no intentional neglect of duty on Secretary Alger's part nor any attempt to serve personal interests. The charges that he was pecuniarily interested in transactions of the war department are found to be baseless.

Criticism of General Miles, expressed or implied, runs through the entire report. It is brought out in the beginning that there was friction between the commanding general on the one side and the President and the secretary of war on the other, and in this connection, it is noteworthy that a synopsis of the report brings out strongly the fact that the President gives his special approval to this feature of the report.

Danger in Divided Power.

That synopsis, after reviewing the routine introduction, says:

"Perhaps the most significant utterance in the whole document, so far as concerns the discipline and efficiency of the army comes next:

Then follows in the synopsis an extract from the report commenting on the divided authority and responsibility for the war department, "for which, in the interest of the service, a remedy, if possible, should be applied."

The commission then goes on to cite the statute bearing on the duties of the commanding general, and quotes with approval Lieutenant General Schofield's statement before the house committee on military affairs, in which he favors doing away with the office of commanding general and in providing a general-in-chief, who should be chief of staff to the President.

The commission, plainly having General Miles in mind, urges that the President should have the same power of selection of his general-in-chief as he has of his secretary of war, and says:

"Neither the President nor the secretary of war should have in command of the army an officer who is not working in harmony with him."

Attention is called to the fact that Gen. Miles declined to obey the orders of the secretary of war to inspect certain camps, saying it was his place to order inspections.

The most severe criticism of the major general commanding is for his alleged failure to call the attention of the war departemnt to Dr. Daly's suspicion that refrigerated beef was chemically treated or at once to order an investigation himself, and Dr. Daly is also severely criticized for having, "as it appears, concealed the knowledge of the commission of a crime affecting men under his charge whom as an officer and a physician he was bound to protect."

Much space is devoted to the refrigerated and canned ments and, as has been certain from the beginning, the commission finds that all the refrigerated beef issued to the army was sound and wholesome and not chemically treated, and that the canned meat was generally of a good quality, was properly prepared and contained no deleterious substance.

Under the head of camps much attention is given to Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, which was the subject of such general criticism during the war, and the difficulties which had to be contended with are discussed. Without mentioning Major General John R. Brooke, who commanded the camp most of the time, by name, the commission says:

"Making due allowance for the stated causes of insanitation the responsibility for the failure to materially lessen the evils which existed must rest upon the several commanders and chief medical officers of the camp and corps."

Upon General Miles is placed the responsibility for the selection of the camp at Miami, Fla., which proved to be in all respects unsuitable, and the glowing indorsement which General Miles gave to this site is quoted by the commission.

Responsibility for the selection of Camp Alger is divided between the quartermaster's department and the headquarters of the army.

Camp Wikoff, the commission concludes, was an ideal place for the isolation of troops who had been exposted to or had had yellow fever and for the recuperation of those who had suffered from malaria. The faults that existed at that camp are excused on the ground that the time for preparation was too short and the camp was occupied long before it was ready.

In that part of the report devoted to the quartermaster general's department reference is made to the contract with the Long Island railroad in regard to the traffic between Camp Wikoff and New York city. It was on account of the monopoly of transportation which was given by this contract that there was so much suffering among troops ordered away from camp and so much delay in transporting supplies to Montauk Point. The commission says that the purpose was to prevent the landing of excursion parties or improper articles at Camp Wikoff.

Commendation for Shafter.

The report closes with a brief resume of the campaign waged by General Shafter. The commission gives its conclusion thereon in these words:

"The result of the Santiago campaign was the complete realization of the several objects contemplated, the capture of the city with its fortifications and munitions of war, together with immense supplies of foodstuffs and ammunition (the former estimated by General Wood at 1,200,000 rations); the surrender of the entire province of Santiago de Cuba, with all the troops garrisoning the same (amounting, as already stated, to between 23,000 and 24,000); the destruction by the navy of Admiral Cervera's fleet after its departure from the harbor, and the general demoralization of the Spanish forces and the discomfiture of the Spanish government and people leading almost immediately to overtures for peace by Spain.

"All this was accomplished without the loss of a prisoner, a gun, or a color, and with a list of casualties aggregating in killed less than 50 and in wounded less than 1,400—losses which, in comparison with the results, are less than have ever heretofore occurred in modern warfare.

"It should be added also that the total deaths in battle, from wounds and disease, from the beginning to the end of the episode, aggregated less than 3,000—only a fraction over 1 per cent."

Sulphur Cures Consumption, Coughs, Lagrippe, Impure Blood, used as prepared by Dr. Young, 742 Holland Building, St. Louis, Mo. Formula free. Doctors instructed.

Alabama Liquor Bill.

Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 8.—After a severe campaign the Alabama house of representatives, by a vote of 64 to 26, placed on the favorable calendar the bill which has passed the senate and which proposes the abolition of the whisky traffic in the state and the establishment of a system of whiskey dispensaries, similar to the South Carolina law. The bill will likely pass the house and become a law.

Hood's Pills

Stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure biliousness, headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. Do not gripe. Easy to take, easy to operate. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ARE YOUR KIDNEYS WEAK?

Have You Bladder or Uric Acid Trouble?

YOU ARE TAKING A TERRIBLE RISK.

To Prove for Yourself the Wonderful Merits of the Great Kidney and Bladder Remedy, SWAMP-ROOT, Every Blade Reader May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Absolutely Free by Mail.

Have you ever considered what neglecting your kidneys means?

Have you ever realized the terrible risk you are taking?

Do you not pass on the streets, every day, men and women whose countenances show that the final stake is up and the die being cast?

How may you know them?

By their pale, sallow, sunken, or bloated countenances, dull, lack-luster eyes, puffy or dark circles under the eyes, slow, languid movements, blotched, pimpled, unhealthy complexions, and general appearance of weakness and debility.

In addition to their outward appearance, how do they feel themselves?

Weak, worn out, tired, languid, restless, nervous, irritable and worried easily over trifles, feverish, chilly, short of breath, dizzy, irregular heart, rheumatic, with pain or dull ache in the back, neuralgic, sleepless, generally debilitated and used up.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys cause all these symptoms.

Your kidneys are the most important organs of your body.

They work to keep you in health by filtering out of your blood the poisons and germs of disease.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, cures unhealthy kidneys, helps them to do their work, aids them to filter and purify the blood, and restores health to both men and women in all cases of kidney and bladder disorders, lame back, dull pain or ache in the back, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, rheumatism, sciatia, neuralgia, uric acid troubles and Bright's disease, which is the worst form of neglected kidney trouble.

Swamp-Root corrects inability to hold water and promptly overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day and to get up many times during the night.

Swamp-Root is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of untiring effort and research by the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, Dr. Kilmer, and can be purchased at any drug store in fifty-cent or one-dollar bottles. Make a note of the name, SWAMP-ROOT, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and remember it is prepared only by Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

You can test for yourself its wonderful merits free by sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., upon receipt of which a sample bottle, together with a valuable book on the subject, will be mailed you, absolutely free. This book contains some of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is so remarkably successful that our readers are advised to write for a free sample bottle, and to state that they read this generous offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade.

MILLER TAKES ILOILO.

PHILIPPINE INSURGENTS LOSE ANOTHER STRONGHOLD.

American Forces Take the Big City of the Island of Panay—Natives Tried to Burn It.

Manila, Feb. 14, 11:50 a. m.—Particulars of the capture of Iloilo by the United States forces under Brig. G[illegible] M. D. Miller, on Saturday last, have been received here.

On the morning of Friday, Feb[illegible]ary 10, Gen. Miller sent an ultimatum to the commander of the rebels on sho[illegible], notifying him that it was his inte[illegible]on to take Iloilo, by force if necessary.

Non-combatants and foreigners were warned to leave the town within 2[illegible] hours. The rebels were also warned that they must make no further belligerent preparations.

The gunboat Petrel was then moved to a position close in shore, and near the rebel fort while the cruiser Boston took up her station at the other end of the town.

Friday passed quietly. During the day many refugees left the town of Iloilo. The majority of them were taken on board foreign ships lying in the harbor.

Searchlights from the United States warships were kept all night long illuminating the town and its defense. The rebels, so far as the lookouts on the ships could discover, remained quiescent throughout the night.

At 8 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, February 11, the gunboat Petrel signalled to the cruiser Boston that the rebels were working in their trenches. In return the Petrel was ordered to fire warning shots upon the town from her three-pounders. This was done and the rebels replied with a harmless fusilade. The Boston and the Petrel then bombarded the rebels' trenches, completely clearing them of their occupants in a very short space of time.

Soon after the bombardment began flames broke out simultaneously in various parts of the town. Thereupon 48 marines, acting as infantry and artillery, were landed from the cruiser Boston, and a company was sent ashore from the gunboat Petrel. These detachments marched straight into the town of Iloilo, and, hoisting the stars and stripes over the fort took possession of the place in the name of the United States.

The capture of the town and its defenses having been accomplished the marines and soldiers who had been sent ashore proceeded to the task of saving the American, English and German consulates from destruction by the fire which was raging among the frail and inflammable buildings of the town. The Swiss consul's residence which was in the same row as the consulates named, was burned. The entire Chinese and native sections of the town was destroyed, but foreign mercantile property escaped with slight damage.

There was some desultory firing by the enemy in the outskirts of Iloilo, but not a single American was injured.

General Miller's force had complete control of the situation when the gunboat Petrel sailed from Iloilo for Manila. The Sixth United States artillery regiment occupied a position commanding both the bridges leading into the town, and the Tennessee volunteers and the Eighteenth United States infantry were occupying the trenches that had been constructed by the rebels.

AN IMPORTANT POINT.

Capture of Iloilo Relieves Some of the Strain of the Situation.

Washington, Feb. 14.—The Associated Press dispatch announcing the capture by United States troops of Iloilo on the island of Panay was the first news received in this city of the fall of the second largest city in the Philippines. The announcement was promptly communicated to the President at the White House and it was read with gratification.

There is a feeling of intense satisfaction among administration officials, as considerable apprehension has existed, not, however, as to the ability of the Americans to take the place when they decided upon this step, but as to the loss of life which this might insur. The tension between the opposing forces at Iloilo has been for some time at the danger point and a collision between them at any time would not have been surprising. It is felt here that General Miller has conducted himself with great circumspection in treating with the natives as their attitude has been anything but conciliatory and petty annoyances have been resorted to to provoke the Americans. A month or two ago the officials here and in the Philippines deemed it wise to dispatch an expedition to Iloilo because of the rumors that the natives were gathering in that and neighboring localities and were threatening to take the city. General Miller, who was on duty with the major general commanding the troops at Manila, was selected for this duty and several regiments of infantry were forwarded, convoyed by an American man-of-war. Before they reached Iloilo the Spaniards who then occupied the town had surrendered it to the insurgents who immediately occupied it. When the troops attempted to land they were notified by the insurgents that such a course would precipitate a battle and General Miller, under his instructions to pursue a conciliatory course, held his men aboard the transports. The men became tired of this and about two days ago the Fifty-first Iowa regiment was sent back to Manila and the First Tennessee was sent to Iloilo to replace it. As soon as the latter arrived it is believed General Miller decided to force a landing. The desire of the administration has been that the natives should submit to the American demands and avoid a forced fight, but it appears that up to the last moment they could not be so persuaded.

General Miller has with him the Eighteenth infantry and Battery F, of the Sixth artillery and if they arrived as expected, the First Tennessee regiment of infantry, while the naval assistance rendered him was by the gunboat Petrel and the cruiser Baltimore.

CALOOCAN CAPTURED.

The Americans Drove the Enemy Out Promptly.

Manila, Feb. 11, 5:25 p. m.—Early today the monitor Monadnock and the cruiser Charleston began dropping shells into the rebel camp between Caloocan and Malabon.

The enemy's sharpshooters, in the jungle on the American left had been particularly annoying since daylight, so the third artillery drove the rebels out of the jungle at noon. In the meantime a few more of our men were wounded.

Bass, an artist, representing Harper's Weekly, was shot in the arm yesterday. The loss of the enemy is estimated at fully fifty killed and wounded to one American killed or wounded.

The heat to-day knocked out many more of our men than did the Filipino bullets, especially in the marsh lands north of Malabon where the Kansas regiment was stationed. Fully a score of them were taken to the hospitals.

Among the incidents of the day it is cited that Private Hartley and Fitch, of the Thirteenth Minnesota regiment, were both wounded in the legs by the same bullet and Private Mitchell of Company B, of the Kansas regiment, while asssisting a couple of men to the rear, was shot in the left arm. The railroad is now open to Caloocan and supplies for the troops are being forwarded by rail.

Manila, Feb. 11.—The following additional particulars regarding the capture of Caloocan have been obtained:

The insurgents had been concentrating their forces for days at Caloocan and Major General Elwell S. Otis, the American commander here, determined to attack them. He instructed his commanders accordingly, and requested the assistance of the naval forces under the command of Rear Admiral Dewey. Major General MacArthur reported that all was ready and at 3 o'clock he received the following message:

"The commanding general orders you to go ahead with the program.

(Signed) "BARRY."

The attack began immediately. The monitor Monadnock and the cruiser Charleston shelled Caloocan and the country north of it for half an hour. General MacArthur's artillery did effective work from hill in the rear.

Brig. Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, with

Concluded on Seventh Page.

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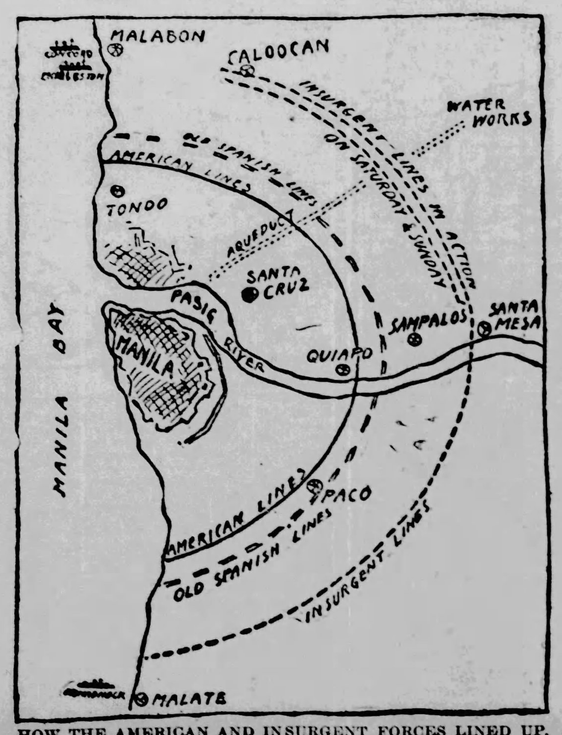

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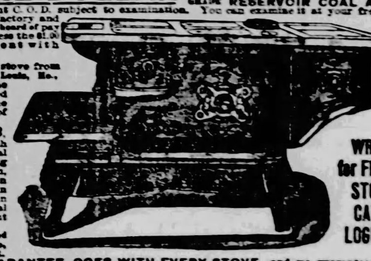

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GENERAL MILLER.

General Marcus F. Miller came out of West Point in 1858 and fought at Malvern Hill, in the Winchester campaign, and at Dinwiddie Court House. He was breveted for his services in these engagements captain, major and lieutenant colonel. During the war with Spain he was with the Third artillery and in full charge of the defenses of San Francisco. When the Manila situation demanded

GEN. MARCUS F. MILLER.

real army men to be in command he was selected by Major General Wesley Merritt to command the First brigade of the Philippine expeditionary force. On his arrival at Manila he was entrusted with the troops stationed at Iloilo. His forty-one years' service in the army has been almost a continuous one of service. When not fighting the Confederates, he was defending the frontier line of the nation from the attacks of Indians. His make-up is that of a fighter.

Cabling War News From Manila.

New York Sun:—The Sun's dispatch was filed in Manila at 9 o'clock Sunday morning. That was 8 o'clock Saturday night in New York. It reached the Sun office at 11 o'clock Saturday night, or in three hours' actual traveling time. It traveled over the land and under the sea, diving and rising above the surface of the water like a flash and a bird combined. For 14,311 miles is hummed on its crooked way, and at last flashed the news of the fight into the Sun office.

From Luzon to Hong Kong is 529.11 miles beneath the China sea. Thence the dispatch traveled over another China sea cable 490 miles long to Saigon, in Cochin China. Another cable, 630 miles long, carried it to Singapore, whence it was relayed around the Malay Peninsula to the island of Penang, on the western coast of Siam, a distance of 288 miles. Across the Bay of Bengal from Penang to Madras it was repeated on a cable 1,498 miles in length. In India the message reached the first land line after leaving the island of Luzon. Across India to Bombay the message ran over 800 miles of wire. Then it was put on a cable by which it ran under the Arabian sea to Aden, on the Gulf of Aden, a distance of 1,851 miles. Under the Red Sea to Suez it went by cable 1,403 miles further. Again the message went overland on 200 miles of wire from Suez to Alexandria. The Mediterranean has no direct cable from Alexandria to Gibraltar, so the message was sent over a 912-miles cable to the island of Malta, and thence was repeated over the Gibraltar cable, 1,126 miles further. From Gibraltar it was relayed via a 337-miles cable to Carraveitos, near Lisbon, whence it was taken along by the 850-miles ocean cable to the cable station at Land's End, England. Here the Western Union got hold of it and put it on the cable direct from Sennon's Cove, near Land's End, to Dover Bay, Nova Scotia, 2,531 miles. From there it was repeated into New York over 88 miles of coast cable.

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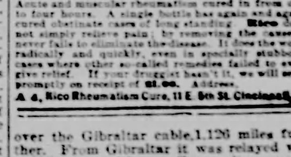

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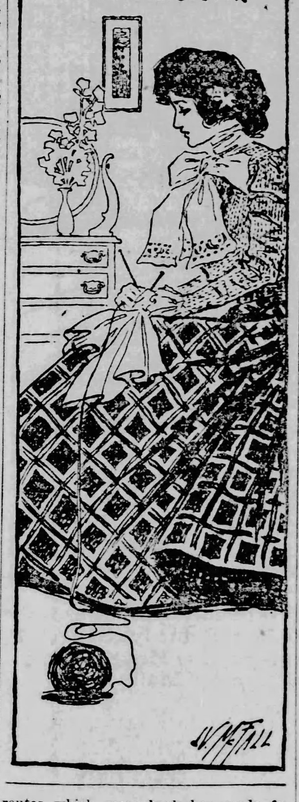
THE HOUSEHOLD

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON



ENGLISH ROBIN'S NEW YEAR.

On the snowy branch of the holly-bush
A gay little redbreast sings:
"Happy New Year to all, to all," says he.
Oh! loudly his greeting rings.
And in the warm nursery, way high up
From the window-pane looks down
A dear little girl with sunshiny hair,
And a boy with eyes so brown.

To robin they call, "Ho, ho! little bird,
Why singing so gayly, pray?
The snow is so deep, the wind is so keen,
You'll freeze with the cold to-day."
"Icicles hang on the mistletoe bough,
And snow on the meadow lies,
But I fear not the cold this New Year's morn,"
The brave little bird replies.

"For God He is good, and God He is love,
He made the land and the sea;
And the God that sees when the sparrows fall
Will also take care of me."
Then he eats with a thankful heart the crumbs
That the small white hands let fall,
And sings from his swing in holly-bush,
"Happy New Year to all, to all!"

Sophonisba's Theory

Sophonisba has come to the conclusion that the philosophy which claims consciousness for every particle of matter, however infinitesimal it may be, is a true one. She adds to this theory, one of her own, asserting that she believes they not only are conscious but in combination often times knowingly malicious. Else how can one account for things being in places where they ought not to be, and gone at critical moments from the places in which they ought to be, and nobody guilty of moving them. To the gentle suggestion that attributing the power of locomotion to what used to be called inanimate matter is a sort of fairy story which will do for children, she replies that she should like to hear what arguments could be brought to prove to her that a certain stool, which has the fashion of always getting in her way, no matter how carefully she endeavors to walk around it, does not know what a mean and contemptible trick it is playing. Certainly it is not the stool's fault, she says, that her nose is not flattened permanently to her face, through falling over it, and it is the more exasperating because no other member of the family has any complaint to make of its malice and lack of courtesy.

Confidentially, I have a good deal of sympathy with Sophonisba in this thing, for I have a bunch of keys endowed with the same kind of superfluous energy, which take themselves out of the way in the most unaccountable manner, when I am off guard, and give me no end of trouble. Nobody, NOBODY can convince me that those keys are not consciously mischievous and sometimes spiteful! I do not encourage Sophonisba in her superstition by any such confession, however.

Yesterday she came to me with a calmly triumphant halo encircling her head and requested me to listen to some verses which one, H. G. Paine, had written about Grass. Considering the fact that the mercury had run down below zero so far as to be nearly out of sight, I could not really see what Grass had to do with life at the moment, but I listened while she read the following:

When I look from out my window
I have often wondered why
The grass upon my pathway
(Though to keep it down I try),
Spite of hoeing and of raking,
Grows so rank and lush and high,

While my lawn is bleak and barren
(As my bald spot it is bare);
Scarce a blade of grass is growing
To reward my watchful care.
And the pocks of "Best mixed lawn seed"
I have thickly scattered there.

So at last I have determined
That I'll try a different way;
I'll sod my path to-morrow
And I'll water it each day;
But I'll strew the ground with gravel
On a four-inch bed of clay.

Then, unless my past experience
Has simply been in vain,
The grass will grow upon that lawn
With all its might and main,
And from encroaching on the path
Will cheerfully refrain.

"You see," remarked Sophonisba, when she had finished, "I am not alone in believing that 'things' go, or are helped, out of their usual condition in order to annoy helpless mortals. Perhaps the old Orientals were not so far wrong after all, when they talked about elementals which can not be seen by the physical eye, but that keep themselves very busy with affairs in this world. Anyway, I am convinced that either an 'elemental' moves that stood in front of me, or the stool itself is both conscious and malicious."

I thought of my bunch of keys and refrained from remarks about superstitions and foolish imaginings. Later, I congratulated myself upon having held my peace, for Sophonisba's cup of vexations "splashed over" before the day was gone and she was more firmly convinced than ever that her theory was true.

For the hot water pipes deliberately froze up while those of the cold water did duty as well as ever!

Sophonisba remarked with a frozen calmness, when this was discovered, that she did not desire any attempt to give a philosophical reason for it from anybody. It was pipe maliciousness for the benefit of the plumber, and it should not succeed in its object. Forthwith the family was set to work wrapping the refractory creatures in cloths wrung out of hot water. It seems as if there were miles upon miles of that pipe, and the hours flew by while we wrapped!

At last there came a shout of victory, then the familiar sound of running water, sweet to our ears as the melody of the Aeolian harp, and we knew we had conquered. The pipe had succombed to our blandishments.

Sophonisba said, in her opinion, the will power that was mixed with the hot water helped to overcome its stubbornness. She may not have been far out of the way, either, since it is through the power of the will that mountains are tunnelled, forests are leveled and cities are builded. It is a silent force that is everywhere present, and when a higher consciousness directs it to a lower one with strength, the latter must, perforce, obey. That is going upon the assumption that there is no such thing as inanimate matter anywhere, but that there is evolving life in all things. Every snowflake, every grain of dust even, is consciously following the law that defines its growth into a larger existence.

This thought, which Sophonisba followed to an amusing sequence, but which science is really coming to assent to, renders the world a far more interesting place to live in than the old way of thinking. It makes all that we see around us instinct with a life and energy of its own, each seeking a constantly higher expression. Thus is foreshadowed the upward movement of humanity as a whole, the humanity of which we are a part, and whose struggles we are witnessing and experiencing.

The thought deepens our responsibilities, too, for it is impossible that there should be consciousness without the existence of a greater or less degree of susceptibility to impressions from the outside, and their quality will hasten or retard evolution. We have to do then with the progress of the world in its entirety, even in this way. This is worth thinking of.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

LIFE'S GATEWAYS.

Those who have read this book speak of its helpfulness. It can be had now with a year's subscription to the Blade by sending $1.25 to Miss Emily S. Bouton, Toledo, Ohio. All who can do a sum in arithmetic will see how much they can save by this combination of desirable things.

The Cozy Corner

SONG.

Written for Cosy Corner.

Sleep little flowers the night is so dreary,
Loud wails the wind above thy low beds,
Cold is the mantle spread over thy pillow,
Hark! the wild winter screams over thy heads.

Sleep, little blossom, my heart is as ever
Filled with a longing to greet thy return.
Even in slumber, I dream of the heather,
Rich in its mountains of lily and fern.

Up in the ether Orion keeps vigil,
Deep in the night while Diana's asleep
Gazing at thee the whole world sweetens
Loving thee so, the night watches weep

Sleep, little blossom, till cries of the north wind
Melt with the rapture of springtime once more.
Sleep till the birds to the woodlands returning,
Wake thee again with descants of yore.

It was with a sense of personal loss that I read the notice of the death of William Black. He held a position in the world of letters peculiarly his own, and one is inclined to place a still higher value on his stories now that his work here is ended.

I know no more of his personality than can be learned from his books, but as he appeared there, he inspired respect and admiration, his purpose being high, honest and noble always.

It has been objected that the most of his stories are sad or tragical; this may be, but they are never morbid or unhealthy.

You who have read Madcap Violet and MacLeod of Dare, do you know of any other two books that so rack the heart with a sense of sorrow and regret? I think he proves his right to be called a great writer by these two books alone.

His heroines are usually intensely lovable and human, and one can not doubt that his Highlanders are true to life. His descriptions of Scottish scenery are enchanting and impress one as being the real thing; one seems to feel the fresh pure air that blows across the lochs and islands.

It will be long before a writer will be found who will deal so charmingly with similar scenes and characters, and I believe that his books will be held in high repute by posterity, long after many others, now far more popular, are buried in well merited oblivion.—Laura Golden.

Will some one tell a sufferer from chronic catarrh, who takes cold at the least exposure, how to wash the hair without taking a fresh cold every time? I should like to correspond with some one living in Cheyenne or Laramie City, Wyoming.—Joy.

I have been a silent but interested reader of the Cosy Corner for more than a year; isn't that remarkable, considering the fact that I am a woman? However, I can no longer resist the temptation of adding my mite, and telling you how much I enjoy the letters, especially those of Dorothy and H. A. F.

The latter expresses my views exactly, and I wonder if he really exists, why some designing female has not captured him, and given him the opportunity to put some of his ideas into practice.

I think I should enjoy a personal acquaintance with a Modern Old Maid, who appeared in the M. G. R. some time ago; I have the impression that she is an ideal woman.—Marie.

The editor thanks Clara L. Price for her offer to send the words of "Belle Mahone," but as it has already been printed, it will be unnecessary for her to do so. If she will send a stamped envelope, the words of the song she requests will be forwarded, but it is not thought best to give too much space to those old songs in this department.

Mollie makes a good suggestion, and I hope to see many answers, for this subject is one that will have lasting benefits, and so many young mothers have little or no idea how to care for their babies.

Some one tells in The Blade of January 19, how to cure the colic; I think directions for preventing it would be more to the point, for I believe it to be one of the unnecessary evils of a baby's life, and in nine cases out of ten, it might be prevented if the mothers were particular about their diet, and kept their babies properly clothed.

I think I hear some one say: 'She has no babies of her own." Yes, I have three, all under six years of age, but I have been very fortunate, for not one of them has been sickly as so many babies have.

Can not some one give poor No Hope the right word of sympathy to help her out of the depths of doubt and despair in which lies her path of life which should be full of peace and resignation?—A. L. A.

I have been a reader of The Blade since away back in the sixties, and can remember it during the civil war, when I had two soldier brothers, though I was but a little girl at the time.

Now I have two sons in the army; one is a Red Cross nurse in Georgia, and the other is with the Sixth regiment in Cuba, so you may know I am always interested in the letters from the Sixth by Harley.—Mrs. W. J. C.

In regard to your questions from the data at hand, the editor is not able to give exact answers. As nearly as she can "guess at it," London is more than two thousand years old, since it was in existence before the time of William the Conqueror.

As to the second question she can not now say. Clara Barton, however, is an unmarried woman.

Dear Editor:—In reading The Christian one cannot help being impressed by the low moral tone of the books; but one who had read The Manxman or The Deemster, by the same author, would be prepared for it.

I think The Christian must certainly be regarded as a failure, if a book is to be judged by the good that comes from reading it. It seems that the whole aim of the author is to prove the futility of the spiritual against the natural senses.

The struggle and failure of John Storm as portrayed, seems to me an impossible situation. Any one who fought and prayed as sincerely as he did, would triumph eventually, no matter if he failed often.

To me, there is an entire lack of recognition of any spiritual or religious influence.

Glory Quayle is a character which, if met with in real life, would be looked upon with contempt.

I rejoice with Laura Golden at the fierce denunciation of Canon Wealthy, and that it was effectual is proved by the fact that some of the clergy took exceptions to it.

The story is an interesting one, full of strong situations, but proves nothing except seemingly a "striving and ending in nothing." Christianity is more than this.

Will somebody please say something about the article in the January Cosmopolitan entitled "For Maids and Mothers?"—Mrs. H. R. W.

Home Talk, in this number of the Blade, speaks of this article.—Ed.

THE BLADE FANCY WORKERS.

It was soon after the holidays and my housekeeper friend was sorting over an array of miscellaneous materials, left over from her Christmas fancy work.

Among other things, she had a large collection of odds and ends of worsteds, mostly the heavy Germantown zephyrs, of all shades and colors, and it was this collection she was studying as I walked into her sewing-room.

"Whatever will I do with them," she said in answer to my query; "why I have it all thought out, and it will be lovely. I shall make a

Couch Cosey.

of them. How? Why in this way. I will crochet it in little inch and a half squares, in rib-stitch; and when these are all made, I shall spread a sheet out on this floor and work out a pattern with all the bright colors, using the squares, as the children at kindergarten use, their blocks, and filling in with the dark shades, finishing with a border of these dull greys and pinks.

When the squares are arranged, I shall take them up by rows just as they lie; each row will be numbered, and then I can sew them at my leisure, and know they will come just as I have planned.

I know it seems a great task, but making the squares will be handy "pick up work" and it will all be done at odd moments when I shouldn't feel that I had time to take up anything else, and I believe it will be a "thing of beauty" when finished.

And it is, for she finished it last week, and showed it to me triumphantly looking, though not saying, "I told you so."

A Gay Deceiver.

This was the name given by Mrs. S. W. A. to a little article standing on her toilet table.

It looked like an old-fashioned hair-pin cushion of the sort used before pin-trays superceded them, and I wondered a little

at so "up to date" a person as Mrs. A. clinging to the woolly creation; but I saw the "method of her madness" when she explained.

The case was about three inches high, and proportionately diametered, it was covered with dark velvet and had a band of ribbon, bowed about its middle.

The top was covered with the loop knitting commonly used for this purpose, the wool being split zephyr of the same color as the ribbon.

So far, it was simply what it seemed, a hair-pin receiver; but in another moment, Mrs. A. lifted the cover, which was hinged at the back with baby ribbon, and disclosed the fact, that within, the case was lined with chamois; leaves of chamois button-holed around with silk, were fastened at one side of the box so that the entire interior was divided into tiny compartments, where glittered and shone the valuable jewels so much admired by Mrs. A.'s friends.

"A burglar wouldn't be apt to look for them there," she said. "And I seldom open the box when any one is in the room; so even my servants do not know but that it is filled with curled hair only."

THE BLADE COOK.

While the Cook was putting on her big apron, and preparing for business, this morning, in came Dixie from "way down south" in North Carolina, to ask for recipes for preserving or pickling persimmons. Will some one who knows "speak out in meetin'" and tell her?

Little My, from the M. G. R., has been waiting for some time to give the girls her

"Cooky Recipe."

Two cupfuls sugar, 1 cupful butter, ½ cupful milk, 3 eggs, ¾ teaspoonful of soda; flavor to taste, and use enough flour to roll well.

Mrs. E. M. sends in answer to Esther's request, a recipe for

Devil's Food.

Scald 1½ cupfuls of sweet milk, add to it 1 cupful of grated chocolate, 1 cupful brown sugar; stir until dissolved. Beat together 1 cupful powdered sugar, ½ cupful butter; add the yolks of 4 eggs, ½ cupful sour cream, 1 teaspoonful soda, and 2 cupfuls of flour; mix with the chocolate, milk and sugar; turn into a cakepan and bake in a moderate oven.

The Cook has observed that when dry mustard is used to season a salad, if it is measured exactly and mixed with the salt to be used, it will not "lump" as it is apt to do when added separately.

New Information Concerning the African Pygmies.

Every now and then an Englishman of whom we have never heard before, springs into prominence, having won his title to distinction by certain feats, as it were, of travel. The pluck of these young Britishers is not to be denied, and their sagacity in choosing difficult and arduous journeys, rather than the too hackneyed courses of the pleasure-seeker, is certainly to be commended. Less adventurous travelers are content with routes which some book has made famous. They go to Japan because everybody goes to Japan who can possibly do so. Or they go to South Africa because all the ways of getting there have been made easy. But the adventurous young Englishman, and often the young Frenchman, chooses to go where but few or none have gone before him.

The latest of these claimants to distinction, Alfred Bushell Lloyd, has just come back from a journey through the heart of Africa. He traveled over Stanley's route, down the Congo to the west coast, but he did it alone—that is, with no European, and accompanied by only a few natives.

According to Harper's Bazar he rode his bicycle among some of the cannibals, at which thousands of men, women and children danced and yelled about him, declaring he was "riding a snake." This reminds one of the impression made by the first horse and its rider seen by the American Indians, when horse and rider were considered one.

In the course of his journey he came across the famous pygmies, whose very existence we have periods of doubting, as we used to doubt the existence of gorillas and their kind. He was for five days in the great primeval forest without a sight of one, then he became aware of their presence by mysterious movements in the trees, which he at first ascribed to monkeys. In the Arab village which he reached they told him that the pygmies had been following and watching him for five days. They are very timid, even covering their faces from fright as they speak. They were too alarmed to stand still and be photographed, though the Arab chief got quite a dozen of them in a group. None of them are over four feet in height, though all are sturdy. The men have long beards, half down their chests. Except for a strip of bark, both men and women are quite nude. The men are armed with poisoned arrows. They are nomadic, never sleeping two nights in the same place, but huddle together in roughly constructed huts thrown up for the occasion. They still have traditions of a white traveler—Stanley, of course—who once made a visit among them.

Mr. Lloyd, in all his journey, though he went among the cannibals, never had to fire a shot in self-defence. He has already become famous in England, and offers to lecture are made him. He may come to this country. One often wonders whether our young men are less adventurous or more conventional, that so few of them, comparatively, with all their wealth at their command, choose to win distinction in this way.

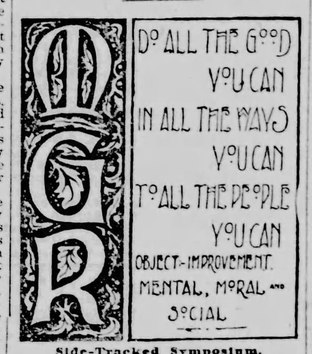
About Watches.

A watch is a complicated piece of mechanism. The least elaborate have a hundred and fifty separate parts, some over a thousand, every part nicely adjusted to its delicate functions. And the movements never stop unless the watch's owner neglects the important precaution of winding it, or, on the contrary, is so very solicitous about its welfare that he attempts to remedy the defects of its anatomy by surgical operations with a penknife, a pin, a lead pencil or some other instrument as inappropriate.

Wind your watch regularly. That is the first great rule for watch wearers. In the morning is probably the best time, so as to have the greatest tension of the springs during the day, when the works are most liable to shaking and hard usage. Have your watch cleaned and oiled regularly. The delicate balance wheel makes 150,000,000 vibrations during a year. The best oils will gum and clog where there is such continued friction.

The Queer Old Man.

Oh, there was an old man bought a bicycle,
His legs were as stiff as an icicle,
And he tried and he tried,
But he never could ride,
So he traded it off for a try-cycle.
—New York Herald.



Side-Tracked Symposium.

"All things come to those who wait," 'tis said, and Miss Prudence thinks the saying will be verified to-day to a long list of M. G. R.'s, whose letters have been pigeonholed for months because of the weekly surplus of material, and which will receive tardy recognition today.

There comes a time of reckoning, even in "literary circles," and when Miss Prudence confronted herself this morning with the vast array of young people who have been knocking for admittance for the past six months, without gaining a hearing, her conscience would have smitten her, if it had not been for the strong assurance it gave her that, with the large number of correspondents in the M. G. R., it was simply impossible to put in all the letters that come.

The only thing that remained was for her to publish the names of those who have written and never "heard from themselves"—and promise if they ever come again, to see that they are given "standing room," at least, within the circle.

Cordelia, Ind., please send full address.

Colia, Mo., you must write with ink in order to gain admission to the M. G. R.

Artist, N. C., your questions cannot be answered in this column, as it savors too much of advertising.

Iowa members who have been passed by are: Otach, Ruth the Gleaner, Bookworm, Canon, High School Girl and Gruba, all of whom send good letters, though, in one or two cases, brevity might have been practiced a little more than it was.

From the land of flowers came one little maid, who chose her state's name for her nom, Florida.

Ohio was represented by B. E. T., Belmont Daisy, Baby Hawthorne, Bernice, Iva Mission and Maple Leaf, who are all cordially invited to come again, but to remember to be very brief.

Arkansas sent an old-time member, Nina, whom we all remember as a regular correspondent in by-gone days.

South Dakota heads her list with S. Dak. Bach, who found himself, with Forest Neeley, the only gentleman in the party, the ladies being Myrtelle, Russian Thistle, Red Rose, Myrtle Bogardus and Juanita.

From Missouri came Bert Moran, Sadie, Farmer Boy, Trif Brike, Gentle Breeze and A Friend and Well Wisher.

Washington sent another old-time friend, Brittemarte.

Oxalis represented Minnesota, while Snow-wreath did the honors for Pennsylvania.

New York sent A Nut Brown Maide, Village Maiden and L. A. Taylor.

Oklahoma had two delegates, Boadicea and Trifty.

Kansas was on hand with A Blue-eyed Country Girl, Mrs. G. W. H., Topsy, Kansas Girl, Peek-a-Boo and Ray Harrington.

Indiana's following was composed of six members—Cloris, Capitola, Lydia, Mudie May, Nellie and Old Dan Tucker.

From Michigan came Lady Gray, Oleta F., Frontier, Bonnie Burnie and Gabriel.

Mississippi had "Faith," and North Carolina a Chestnut Burr.

Oregon has its Lonely Moss-back, Oregon Bach and Aunt Clo.

Illinois sent Little My and W. W. Gerard, and Lucy Ashton represented Tennessee.

Ada came from Wisconsin, and Plough Boy and Curiosity from West Virginia, while Nebraska furnished a Wild Rose and a Restless Rover to fill out the aggregation.

This cleans up all back numbers to January of this year, and if fortune favors her, the Chaperone intends never to get so much in arrears again.

Once more, however, she must caution her young people to be very concise in their letters; a few lines may be made to express far more than a full sheet often conveys, and only a small space can be given to each one.

Next week comes the Snow-Bound Review. The next symposium will be at Laura Lane's suggestion, Wordsworth's "Ode to Immortality."

Any M. G. R. having a favorite poem she would like to have reviewed during the next few months is at liberty to name it.

Week after next will be "Chat Day" in the M. G. R.

Allie, Ind., says: "Green Mt. Boy's letter will surely be a great encouragement to other M.G.R.'s regarding matrimony! I think our motto will lead to a noble life, if followed faithfully.

Day Mornington, Oregon, writes: "My home is near the Pacific, and when it is stormy we can hear the ocean roar. In summer there are excursions to the coast every few days. I was very much amused at John, Jr.'s description of the wedding he attended.

Teddy, Ind., writes: "I live near the home of Judge Biddle, 'The Sage of the Wabash,' an authority all over the world on music, a poet, statesman and philosopher. He is a very quaint old man, with a broad, smooth brow and remarkable intellect. He lives alone in a small house on an island that bears his name, surrounded by his books, which number over 8,000.

"We also have a man in our city who claims to have discovered a perpetual light. Perhaps you have heard of him."

Schoolboy, Ky., comes in for a quiet chat and a badge. He says his sister has one, and he thinks it very beautiful.

Annette, N. Y., thinks nothing can be compared to a good education, and warns the M. G. R.'s that the boy or girl who neglects his or her opportunities in this direction is making a serious mistake.

Little Brown Sparrow, Wash., writes: "The sparrow, searching for crumbs outside my window reminds me of the crumbs of comfort I have received from the M. G. R.'s, and I have used them, instead of folding them away in a napkin. They have become loaves. I ride a wheel, but have never worn a sweater or seen one worn by a lady. My mother, whom you may remember as an invalid, is slowly but steadily regaining her health."

Daisy Belle, Ill., thinks our letters interesting and helpful, and our motto excellent.

Kitty, Neb., has long listened to the M. G. R. chat, but has lacked courage to take part in it. Come again, Kitty.

Kentucky Girl, Ky.: "While I do not think it absolutely wrong for a woman to speak in public, I do think she looks very much out of place."

Forest, W. Va., has this to say: "When the human mind can be taught to realize that happiness consists in freeing our thoughts from the grosser passions and ambitions of life, the burden thereof will become more tolerable.

"How much better would the world be if every one adopted the resolutions of Jonathan Edwards, 'To do whatever I think to be my duty,' and 'To live with all my might while I do live.'"

OUR BADGE.

Every member of the Merry-Go Rounds should have a badge. It costs but 15 cents now, and the time is not far away when no more can be bought.

A RIVER OF RED LAVA.

In 1881 I was planting cane at Honuapo, in Island of Hawaii, on the slopes of the Mona Loa, the great active volcano, 14,450 feet in height. The great crater is at the top of the mountain above the snow line, and on the slope of the mountain 4,000 feet above the sea is the crater of Kilauea, which contains the celebrated lake of molten lava and the pillar of fire which was visible every evening from my house. Mona Loa is a long, dome-shaped mountain, which was entirely in view from my house, as only a valley, about thirty miles across as the crow flies, lay between us and the mountain. One night my friend Mr. Lewes and I were awakened by the dogs barking, and as wild cattle often got in the cane at night, we picked up our rifles and went out. We could neither see nor hear anything, but as we turned the corner of the house, in full view of Mona Loa, we saw shoot up into the air full 1,000 feet a fountain of red lava from the crater at the summit. The lava then commenced to run down the mountain side like a great red snake. The sight was grand beyond description. This was the beginning of the flow of 1881. The lava in the course of its flow divided into three streams. One ran towards the sheep pastures of Waimea, the second ran towards Pahala, which lay between us and the mountain, and the third flow ran towards the town of Hilo.

My first close view of the flow was at

THE CATARACT OF LAVA.

night. It was the second stream running towards Pahala. The flow, about 300 feet in breadth and 80 feet in height, was coming down the bed of a dry gulch in the midst of the forest, a glowing, fiery red serpent. On each side as it passed the great forest trees caught fire and shrivelled up like dry grass. The crash of the falling trees, the irresistible onward flow of the molten lava, the intense red glare, the fearful heat, although the wind was blowing strongly at our backs, and the inky blackness of the surrounding tropical forest made a picture never to be forgotten. The animals and birds were so frightened that we came upon a cover of wild turkeys that made no attempt to escape till we got right up to them; and even then, if the leading member of our party had not been so greedy and tried to catch two at once, with the result that he tripped and rolled head over heels, he would have secured one.

The flow continued running for several months, getting nearer and nearer to the doomed town, sometimes running as if it were going to stop, and then resuming its course more rapidly than ever. The feelings of the inhabitants can be better imagined than described during those anxious months of waiting. Would it stop like the former flow, or would it overwhelm the town, carrying ruin and destruction in its path? In the former flow the town had been in great danger, but the flow had stopped when within a short distance of the outskirts. This was put down by the natives to the prayers of the Rev. Cohn, the resident missionary. However that may be, the flow stopped and the town was saved.

In the flow of 1881, as the danger came nearer and nearer, both the Rev. Cohn and the Roman Catholics held services, hoping that a merciful providence would stop the flow and save the town. At night the blazing trees in the forest could be seen, and at last the danger became so imminent that the records were removed from the courthouse and postoffice to a place of safety, and the people prepared for a flight. Then a rumor began to spread among the natives that it was caused by the anger of the Goddess Pele, because the white men had been elected to the legislature in large numbers and the control of the islands was passing out of native hands. The common natives, who, in spite of their veneer of Christianity, are still Pagans at heart in time of stress and danger, implored the Princess Ruth, the last of the Kamehamehas, who was the governor of the Island of Hawaii, to go up to the crater of Kilauea and propitiate Pele, the goddess of the volcano, by the old heathen sacrifices, which consisted in throwing into the molten lava of the lake the red, blue and white berries which grow on the sides of the crater, and also a pig. This at last she consented to do, against her own convictions. After she had done this submissa, on account of the missionaries, by one of those curious coincidences the flow stopped when it was within ten minutes' walk of the town of Hilo. I believe the fact was afterwards used as an election cry by the natives, as in the next legislature, outside of the nobles who were elected for life, there were only about four white men. It was a curious fact that the flow of 1881 was not accompanied by either a preceding earthquake or a tidal wave, like the one in 1886, when the earth rocked for three days, and a tidal wave 40 feet in height dashed along the coast, sweeping the villages before it, and drowning hundreds of natives.—Wide World Magazine.

THE YOUNGFOLKS

AND ISN'T IT MY BOY OR GIRL,
THE WISEST, BRAVEST PLAN,
WHATEVER COMES OR DOESN'T COME,
TO DO THE BEST YOU CAN?

PHOEBE CARY.

A BIT OF WEDDING CAKE.

"But what shall I do with it?" he asked helplessly.

She looked up at him and laughed as he stood dangling a square, white box by its satin ribbon.

"There's a certain inanity in treasuring another fellow's wedding cake. Won't you take it—as a gift?"

"Thanks, no," she answered. "I have a sufficiency; besides, the charm is broken if you give it away."

"Charm?" he echoed. "What charm has an infinitesimal piece of cake that would not stay the appetite of a mosquito? Silly custom this, anyhow, of ——"

"Do you mean to say," she interrupted solemnly, "that you have attained unto years of discretion and have never tried the charm that lies in a bride's cake?"

"Never!" he averred.

She looked so bewitching in her bridesmaid array that he would have sworn to any fact or fallacy whatsoever could he thereby prolong the tete-a-tete. In seeking a spot where perchance that ubiquitous best man might be eluded, he had found this curtained corner of the porch.

"Then you must try it before you are a night older," she said, with a pretty air of authority. "Cut a card into seven slips and give me a pencil, and I'll do the rest."

He obeyed with unwonted docility.

"This is only a short and sure way to find out whom you are to marry," she resumed.

"I know whom I want to marry. I don't need a piece of cake and seven slips of paper to tell me that."

"Whom one wants to marry and whom one marries are not always the same individual!" she replied sententiously.

"Oh!" was his only audible remark.

"Now," she went on, "I shall write a name on each of these six pieces and leave one blank—for bachlerhood, you know."

"Um!" he assented.

"Then you will place them under your pillow, with the wedding cake, and draw out one each morning; the last one—" with a pause of emphasis.

"I understand," he broke in. "The last shall be first. But I can't think of six names; one is so indelibly written on my heart that——"

"Oh, I can arrange that!" she interrupted blithely. "You know they must be written by some one else, anyway—some disinterested person."

"Oh!"—very humbly.

But as he watched her brows wrinkle in such perplexity, he concluded that it was not such a bad thing after all, this idea of tying up wedding cake in boxes, and he became convinced that weddings, on the whole, were not such a bore when he saw the ubiquitous best man peer into the half-light of the veranda and retire precipitately.

"There's one thing I forgot," she was saying; "each slip must be destroyed as it is drawn out, and only the last one read."

"Humph! Strict requirements, these! It would give a fellow some satisfaction, perhaps, to know whom he had escaped."

"Oh, but the charm won't work unless you do! Promise, now,"—imperatively.

And he promised. Then——

"Oh, I say," he cried, interrupting the writing again. "You'll put your own name down, won't you?"

"Shall I?" she queried doubtfully.

"Well, rather. And though the light was dim, she saw something in his eyes that made her add hastily:

"Oh, very well, since it is by request."

On the eighth day thereafter she received the following telegram:

"Your name seventh. Has charm worked?"

And it was not till their honeymoon was at its zenith that she told him—confidentially—that each bit of cardboard had borne the same name, and there had been no blank.—Montreal Herald.

WEDDING CAKE IN BOXES.

SLUMBERTOWN.

Sway to and fro in the twilight gray,
This is the ferry for Slumbertown,
It always sails at the end of day,
Just as the darkness is closing down.

Rest curly head, on my shoulder, so;
A sleepy kiss is the only fare;
Drifting away from the world we go,
Baby and I in a rocking-chair.

See, where the fire-logs glow and spark
Glitter the lights of Slumberland.
The pelting rain on the shingles, hark!
Are ripples lapping upon its strand.

Rock slow, rock slow, in the dusky light,
Softly lower the anchor down,
Dear little passenger, good night! good night!
We've reached the harbor of Slumbertown.
—John Tracy Jones, in Truth.

THE VALENTINES WE DID NOT BUY.

When I was a little boy, ten years ago, I lived in Washington. You know it is not so cold in Washington as it is in Boston, but that has nothing to do with my story.

A little cousin, who lived in New York, came to visit me. Her name was Dorothy Townsend. She could not go out to walk with me unless her maid went to. I thought that very stupid, but still I liked the maid very much. She did not keep saying, "Don't do this, don't do that." We almost always did just the same things, as if she were not behind us.

One day Dorothy's mother gave her a fifty-cent piece. "It is for you and Harold," she said. "You may buy valentines with it."

Dorothy and I started off in great glee; Marie followed us. We had pressed our noses the day before against the glass of a window where there were some lovely valentines for sale. There was one with a border of lace which Dorothy wanted very much. In the middle was a little girl. All around the little girl were those funny children who have no legs or arms or stomachs. Dorothy thought these children were beautiful. I remember I asked her how they got around without legs.

"Why, they fly," said she.

"But what do they do without arms and hands?" asked I.

"I don't know," said Dorothy.

"And where does their dinner go," I cried, "if they have no stomachs?"

Dorothy still said, "I don't know."

"Well," said I very decidedly, "I like to know things."

And Dorothy said just as decidedly, "Well, I like things if I don't know."

Marie called our attention to something else just then. I remember that Marie had a way of calling our attention to something else when we grew excited. But Marie never grew excited.

Now we go back to the morning when we had the fifty-cent piece. On our way to the shop we decided that Dorothy should buy the valentine with the children who had no stomachs.

I was to buy one which had no lace border, nothing but a picture of a soldier. But such a soldier, and on horseback. And such a horse. A horse with only one foot on the ground, a big, shiny black horse. The soldier had on a splendid uniform. A coat of bright red trimmed with gold, a hat with a white horse-hair plume, and at his side a sword.

Just as we had made up our minds about the valentines we turned a corner. As we did so we came face to face with a negro woman sitting on a wooden box with a big basket in her hand. I remember exactly what I thought when I looked at her. It was this:—

"You have a stomach, but perhaps you have not put anything in it for a long time."

I did not say this aloud, but Dorothy said: "Why, poor woman, are you hungry?"

"I am hungry," answered the woman. "I have had nothing to eat since yesterday noon."

"Take that and go and buy something," said Dorothy, "go, please, go quickly."

The woman took the money and went off happy.

"Why did you tell her to go so quickly?" I said to Dorothy.

"Oh," said Dorothy, "the money was just as much yours as mine."

"Did you think I wouldn't give it to her? Was that why you told her to go quickly?"

"Oh, no," said Dorothy, "I was afraid if she didn't hurry I should change my mind."

"Oh," said I, "Well, I didn't want that soldier very much."

"I think that lace paper would tear easily, don't you?" said Dorothy.

"Oh, more easily," I said. Then Dorothy, I guess we'll go home without going by that shop."—Harold C. Morgan, in Our Little One.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

1.—"QUIEN SABE?"

A young Bible student was asked how many boys were in his class; his reply was as follows: "Multiply the number of Jacob's sons by the number of times the Israelites compassed Jericho; add to the product the number of measures of barley which Boaz gave Ruth; divide this by the number of Hannah's children; subtract the number of days Noah was in the Ark before the waters of the flood were upon the earth, subtract the number of Lot's family when they left Sodom; now subtract the number of days of the week in which the Israelites gathered manna; multiply by the number of men who went to seek Elijah after he was taken to heaven; add Joseph's age at the time he stood before Pharaoh; divide by the number of stones in David's bag when he killed Goliath; add the number of furlongs that Bethany is distant from Jerusalem; divide by the number of anchors cast out when Paul was shipwrecked; multiply by the number of wives saved in the ark, and the product will be the answer.

Badger.

2.—DIAMOND.

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        X
      X X X
    X X X X X
  X X X X X X X
X X X X X X X X X
  X X X X X X X
    X X X X X
      X X X
        X
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1.—A consonant. 2.—A vehicle. 3.—A water duct. 4.—After Venus, the brightest star in the firmament. 5.—A Narragansett chief. 6.—A river in the United States. 7.—An eminent Roman poet. 8.—6. 9.—A luminary. 10.—A consonant.

W. P. E.

3.—TRANSPOSITION.

Transpose the words in the following lines, each line being complete in itself.

At for lowest Sir Smug board cries he
The lord made fifth patron of his chaplain just.
A shoulder's shrug many his witnessing by.
Sir Smug sat much suffered how his forehings.
True is false from your office to window.
Prophet us tell what think you and come drink.

Agnes.

4.—WHAT AM I?

I consist of eight letters and am composed of a native of the Orient and part of the coat of arms of Great Britain, divided exactly in the middle, my last is a musical instrument belonging to my first, while the middle letter is a measure and space to the left my last is characteristic of my first. Altogether I am better calculated to set one's teeth on edge than any other thing, even since the guinea hen was given a voice.

TERENCE O'SHAUGHNESSY.

5.—QUERY.

Who can tell us something about wax sculpture?

THE SCHOOLMISTRESS.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote

"They live too long who happiness outlive."

N. E. Girl.

Chat.

A Fan: Your lesson was perfect. Blame the printer for the mistake. Thank you for the puzzles.

W. P. E.: Your list was correct as usual. Thank you for quotation and correction.

A. J. P.: The puzzle was all right, if you had only sent the answer with it. Come again.

W. J. C.: Your answer gave the radius, not the diameter, but was right as far as it went.

Marley C.: Your globe answer was correct. There is some discussion as to the "plank problem," have you anything to say?

John S.: We will act on your suggestion. Call again.

Mc.: Will send a personal answer to you.

G. W. B.: If you will send stamped envelope I will send Elfa a solution of his problem.

Next week our "column's coil" will be straightened again, as much to the relief of mistress as scholars.

There are lonely hearts to cherish,
While the days are going by;
There are weary souls who perish
While the days are going by;
If a smile we can present
As our journey we pursue,
Oh, the good we all may do,
While the days are going by.

Continued from Fifth Page.

his brigade, consisting of the Kansas regiment, the Montana regiment and the Third artillery, regulars, acting as infantry, advanced handsomely, pushing forward in the face of the Filipino bullets as cheerfully as if they had been snowballs.

The enemy was utterly routed and fled to the mountains.

At 6 o'clock "cease firing" and "recall" were sounded.

The troops were then well through Caloocan and north of it.

Gen. McArthur established his left at Caloocan and strengthened his lines for the night.

By the capture of Caloocan the control of much of the rolling stock of the Manila-Dagupan railroad was obtained.

The city is now quieter and business is better than at any time since the outbreak of hostilities.

The American losses yesterday were three men killed and 32 wounded. Among the latter are Gallant Lieut. Col. Bruce Wallace, of the Montana regiment, and a lieutenant of the Second cavalry, who was shot through the lung while leading a charge across the open grounds. The enemy lost heavily.

Against Great Odds.

London, Feb. 11.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram company from Manila describing the capture of Caloocan, dwells upon the excellence of the American plans and the precision with which they were carried out. The depatch adds:

At 4 p. m., the American ships ceased firing. Then the army fired three guns, at an interval of ten seconds, signalling the advance of the whole lines the Kansas regiment leading through the jungle. The rebels' left wing was diverted by Major Bell and a hundred men. It was like clockwork. There was no hitch anywhere.

The rebels, estimated to have numbered ten thousand men, were demoralized by the shells. The Americans advanced in open order. At 500 yards there was a halt and then a charge and the rebels stampeded from their trenches, which were admirably constructed. The Americans refrained from wasting ammunition but rushed on without firing and used their boynets and the butts of their rifles. There was heavy slaughter.

The railroad is practically uninjured.

To-day the ships are shelling beyond Caloocan.

The Americans will probably reach Malabon to-day and Malolos in a fortnight.

Despatches to the Globe from Hong Kong says the Filipino junta there has received, by steamer from Manila, further news of the recent fighting.

The Filipino agents say the Americans placed vessels along the shores of the bay and commenced hostilities "unexpectedly at midnight on Saturday, simultaneously bombarding the defenceless towns of Fondo, Malak and Malabon."

The agents of the rebels also say: "The slaughter of women and children was frightful, the Americans burning and devastating all before them, conducting a war of extermination and shooting every Filipino."

The agents of the Filipinos declare their intention of "appealing to Christendom" and say their indignation against the Americans is intense.

FILIPINO VERSION

Of the Fighting at Manila and Vicinity.

Hong Kong, Feb. 11.—The Filipino junta here have issued the following statement:

"A Manila steamer has arrived here with the American censored version of the fighting which is utterly false. The Americans commenced hostilities by the treachery of Gen. Otis, simultaneously by land and sea. Aguinaldo possesses a signed guarantee from the American commissioners that there would be no hostility on their part. Hence the Filipino troops were resting and many of the Filipino officers were at the theatre on Saturday night and were arrested shortly before the outbreak.

"The bombardment of the defenceless towns of Malate, Paco, Santa Ana and Malabon caused frightful slaughter among the women and children. It is estimated that four thousand of them were killed.

"The Filipino forces, whose loss was comparatively small, tenaciously held to their positions.

"The conduct of the Americans in the suburbs was outrageous. They compelled the inhabitants to leave their houses and then shot them down, regardless of sex.

"There is a reign of terror at Manila. Civilians are shot down in the streets without being challenged.

"The Iloilo commissioners arrived at Manila at the invitation of the Americans and when they were starting to return the American soldiers were looting and pillaging.

"Aguinaldo sent commissioners to inquire of Gen. Otis the reason for the hostilities, offering summary punishment if the Filipinos were found to be at fault. He received no satisfaction.

"The Americans are apparently determined on a war of extermination, similar to their doings in Carolina in November, violating the rights of mankind and of civilized warfare and committing a monstrous outrage on civilization.

"There is no doubt that the action of Gen. Otis was a political move to influence the vote of the United States Senate, fearing an exposure of the corruptions at Manila.

"Four vessels are leaving Manila to bombard Iloilo."

SAN ROQUE BURNED.

Filipinos Take Revenge Before Being Forced to Vacate.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The navy department to-day received the following despatch:

"Manila, Feb. 9.—After continued interference and intimidation of our workmen I ordered armed insurgents to leave San Roque by 9 this morning. They left during the night, a few remaining who burned the village this morning. It is not occupied by our troops. All quiet.

(Signed) "DEWEY."

San Roque is a village on the neck of land connecting Cavite and the mainland of Luzon.

An Insurgent Stand.

Manila, Feb. 10.—The rebels have apparently selected Malabon as their base of operations in the next encounter with the Americans, as they are concentrating in considerable force there. Many small bodies of scattered troops are straggling in from the right and others are undoubtedly arriving from the north interior provinces.

Aguinaldo is reported to have established headquarters at Malabon for the purpose of rallying his forces for a decisive blow. In order to cover their movements the rebels again opened fire upon the Kansas outposts last night from the jungle. The firing was continued for 20 minutes, but without effect. The Americans reserved their fire until a detachment of the enemy emerged from the bamboos, when a well directed volley made the rebels scuttle back to their covert like rabbits.

The Fourteenth infantry has unearthed several tons of Spanish shells, which had evidently been stolen from the Cavite arsenals and cached by the rebels in the vicinity of Paranaque. Fifteen cartloads of it have been brought into the city, as has also a modern naval gun and a part of its mount.

There is no doubt that the gun was either stolen by the insurgents or removed from one of the sunken war ships.

Filipino Peace Envoys.

Montreal, Feb. 11.—Agoncillo to-day maintains that the coming of the new peace envoys, General Riego de Dios and Senor M. Riviera, who arrived at San Francisco yesterday, proves that the Americans brought on the war intentionally. The envoys carry, according to Agoncillo, important proposals and dispatches from Aguinaldo.

BIG ZERO WAVE.

Coldest Known Down South.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 13.—The south shivered to-day in a temperature of unprecedented severity. From the gulf of Mexico northward and from the Atlantic coast to the west boundary of Texas, the cold wave has settled heavily on the country and produced the lowest temperature ever known.

Anniston, Ala., reported the lowest temperature, 15 below at 7 o'clock this morning. Atlanta comes next with 8½ below recorded officially. This was the lowest ever known here, the low mark being broken 6½ degrees. Street thermometers recorded 10 and 12 below and this temperature, accompanied by a wind that reached a velocity of 15 miles an hour made the cold almost unbearable. Great suffering was reported to the police early in the day and prompt measures were taken for relief.

Among the temperatures reported to the weather bureau are the following, all below zero: Nashville, 12; Knoxville, 10; Selma, Ala., 6; Birmingham, 5; Columbus, 4; Mobile, 1; Montgomery, 4, and many others hovering near the zero mark.

Snowslide in Colorado.

Georgetown, Col., Feb. 13.—In a snowslide at Silver Plume a score of lives are believed to have been lost. The dead are Italian miners, with their families. Eleven bodies have been recovered, only two have been identified.

The slide was the most disastrous ever known in Clear Creek county. It occurred at 8 o'clock in the morning. Starting two miles above camp, the avalanche came with terrific force, carrying with it huge boulders and immense trees. A short distance from the starting point the avalanche parted, one section coming from Cherokee Gulch, taking with it two cabins occupied by Italians and the shaft-house of the Cary City mine.

The other slide came down Willihan Gulch, between the Pelican and the Seven Thirty mines. This portion of the slide did the most damage. Settlements of miners, mostly Italians, were situated in both gulches.

Live Stock Endangered.

Long Creek, Ore., Feb. 13.—Thousands of range horses are said to be starving to death in Eastern Oregon. Cattle and sheep buyers who have recently visited this city and who have also been in the counties of Crook, Gilliam, Morrow, Baker, Wallowa, Union, Umatilla, Harney and Malheur, say that in every section they have visited with very few exceptions the owners of both horses and cattle have despaired of saving more than a small percentage of their stock.

Illinois Wheat Killed.

Moweaqua, Ill., Feb. 13.—It is estimated that 50 per cent of the wheat acreage in Central Illinois is killed by the severe weather.

Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 13.—The mercury continues to hover about zero. Last night it dropped to six degrees below and to-day it is one degree below. Yesterday and last night many of the large mills were kept in operation to prevent the machinery from freezing.

There is a continued stagnation of river navigation, but no further damage to boats and other craft has been reported. There is much ice in the Ohio and upper rivers remain frozen tight. The rivers are still falling and the greatest danger feared by river men is that craft will suffer when the break-up comes.

Traffic Suspended.

Pottsville, Pa., Feb. 13.—The coal region is snow-bound to the depth of several feet. The snow has drifted in a manner never equaled before. Railroad traffic is suspended, except for a few mail trains are being forced through the drifts hours behind time. Electric railways are completely tied up, and mails to suburban points are being transported on sleighs. Yesterday and to-day the snowfall at times has been several inches an hour. The worst difficulty is threatened through scarcity of water due to the freezing of streams and reservoirs. Thermometer 5 degrees below zero.

Earthquake Shocks.

Chillicothe, O., Feb. 13.—Earthquake shocks were perceptible here at 3:30 a. m. Temperature is 15 to 20 below zero.

Knoxville, Tenn., Feb. 13.—An earthquake shock of from 5 to 10 seconds duration passed through East Tennessee this morning at 3:40. It was felt mostly in upper end of the state, not reaching as far west as this city. People were aroused from their sleep but no damage was done.

FIRE IN INSANE ASYLUM.

Seventeen Persons Burned to Death at Yankton, S. D.

Yankton, S. D., Feb. 13.—At 2 o'clock yesterday morning, with the thermometer registering 23 degrees below zero, a fire fatal in its effect broke out in one of the cottages of the South Dakota insane asylum, resulting in one of the most horrifying catastrophes in the history of South Dakota, seventeen people being burned to a coal.

Owing to the crowded condition of the main building this cottage, three stories high, was utilized for keeping female patients, there being in the building at the time the fire started, 52 people, 40 of whom were inmates and the other 12 attendants. The basement was used as a laundry and it was in the dry room of the laundry that the fire is supposed to have started. In this room, filled to its uttermost with drying clothes, accumulated a great deal of fine particles similar to lint. A coil of pipe is heated with steam, and the theory is that either these fine particles were ignited by coming in contact with the hot pipes, or else some of the clothing dropped upon the pipes.

The walls of the building are of stone and granite, the interior mostly of wood, and as the fire gained headway it was impossible to control it.

Strenuous efforts were made to save all the inmates. All that could be done was done. Those who did escape came down the narrow passageway in their night clothes and bare feet into the bitter cold, and had it no been that shelter and warmth were so near at hand, the result, terrible as it was, would have been far worse.

The interior was gutted completely. Hardly a six inch piece of wood remains at the bottom of the basement, and in the debris can be seen portions of the charred remains of the unfortunates. These appear to be in one spot, showing that they had crowded together either on the first or second floors, perhaps both, at that point, and the floors giving way had thrown them in this seeming pile.

AMERICAN CORN

Will Be Exhibited at the Big Paris Exposition.

Springfield, Ills., Feb. 10.—House and senate committee agreed upon a bill authorizing the governor to appoint American maize commissioner to collect and display exhibit of Illinois corn at Paris exposition and appropriating $40,000 for the purpose. Other corn producing states are invited to co-operate with Illinois by making appropriations and appointing commissioners to extend the uses of Indian corn.

DESERTERS

Cause Trouble for the American Transport Grant.

Suez, Feb. 13.—The United States transport Grant has arrived here. Gen. Lawton had telegraphed United States Consular Agent Haydn that fifty members of the expedition had deserted at Port Said and would be brought to Suez by train. A guard of Egyptian soldiers was marshalled in the depot to prevent their escape. But only two men appeared. These said that neither they or any of the others wished to desert the expedition. They had gone ashore and got drunk, but were willing to return. The transport will wait for them here.

MRS. J. A. DUVALL, Warrenton, N. C., Writes—

FREE

The Sana-Cera treatment for the cure of Catarrh, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Deafness and all diseases of the Head, Throat and Lungs.

HERE IS A CASE OF Nasal and Bronchial Catarrh.

DEAR DOCTOR—I can say nothing but praise for your wonderful treatment, the Sana-Cera Cure. Any one to have seen me three months ago, and see me now, would scarcely take me for the same person. I would have died if it had not been for you, my Catarrh was rapidly going into Consumption; I had such awful spells of coughing that I would nearly faint. I can now sleep well and my nerves are as steady as they ever were before I got sick. The effects of the Catarrh in my head and chest has entirely healed; the discharges have stopped and I am more fleshy than I ever was in my life.

Three Months Home Treatment Free!

To introduce the Sana-Cera Cure in every community and prove that it cures when all others have failed, I will for a limited time send medicines for a 3 months treatment free. Send a description of your trouble, name and P. O. address at once; or, write for Question Blank and prompt attention will be given you free. Address DR. M. BEATY, Print'l National Dispensary, Dep't P 2. 125 W. 12th St., Cincinnati, O.

THE OPEN DOOR.

Lord Beresford's Plan for the Eastern Problem.

San Francisco, Feb. 11.—The new Japanese liner America Maru arrived here yesterday from China and Japan via Honolulu, one day ahead of time. On board was Lord Charles Beresford, admiral of the British navy. The America Maru was met at the heads by a government tugboat carrying a party of distinguished citizens who went to welcome the visiting admiral who comes to this country as a British statesman, an officer of the royal navy and a commissioner from the Associated Chambers of Commerce of England. The party landed before the vessel docked by special permission, and the admiral was driven to the Palace hotel.

General E. Rigo Dios and Senor Riviera, Aguinaldo's special commissioners to Washington, were also on board the Maru. They were very much disturbed when told of the latest development in the Philippines.

Lord Beresford's expression of an "open door" policy in the Orient has been received with great attention, and it will likely play a most prominent part in the settlement of the far East question. In an interview Lord Beresford said:

"It means simply that instead of spheres of influence, which mean the breaking up of the Chinese empire, that England, American, Germany and Japan shall by agreement maintain free and equal commercial relations for all in the Orient. Includes the reorganization of the Chinese army, officered both as to commissioned and non-commissioned officers by Europeans; that the Chinese empire may be properly policed and life and property made safe. As it is now mobs and rebellions are liable at any time to destroy both lives and property, as actually happened not long ago, when about 6,000,000 taels worth of property belonging to the French mission in western China was destroyed.

"China must have a revenue, and the 'open door' policy, by guaranteeing order and uniformity in customs regulations and tariffs will provide it in greater abundance than it has ever been provided before, besides insuring that it shall not be wasted as it is now. It will mean the opening up of the empire in all of its provinces and the development of its wonderful resources of mining and commerce. The returns from concessions of these natural resources now lying idle will be a source of great revenue to the empire.

"If the spheres of influence policy is allowed to be adopted, Russia, of course, will become all powerful in the north, France in the south; England, of course, can not get anything; Germany will get what she can, while America will probably get nothing, for, though I think she is destined to be a great trading nation in the Orient, her interests there now are comparatively slight, and in the scramble it is not likely the American people would feel their interests demand a struggle for a portion of it at this time. But with the 'open door' equal opportunity for all nations for commerce is bound to grow.

"I go from here to Chicago and New York and Washington to get the sentiments of the boards of trade and chambers of commerce there on the proposal."

Lord Beresford will remain here for some time, and many receptions have been planned for his entertainment.

FROM CUBA.

Wreck of Maine.

Havana, Feb. 8.—During the last few days the signal yard of the Maine has disappeared. It was stolen during the night. This act of vandalism will be investigated. The heavy braces above the fighting top only are standing.

During the last week an extra guard has been appointed for the wreck.

From Maine Victims' Graves.

Havana, Feb. 9.—Commodore B. J. Cromwell, commander of the United States navy yard here, following the instructions received from Charles H. Allen, assistant secretary of the United States navy, caused a large number of flowers and potted plants to be placed on the graves of the victims of the destruction of the United States battleship Maine. Three days after, every flower had been removed by memento-seeking visitors.

Strict orders have been issued to prevent soldiers from selling portions of their rations to storekeepers and others who speculate in such supplies.

PORTO RICO.

Application for Porto Rico Bank.

San Juan de Porto Rico, Feb. 9.—A representative of J. M. Ceballos and company and Muller, Schall and company of New York, have filed an application with Governor General Henry for permission to establish an American bank here. The general has approved the application.

Captain Clark's Assignment.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Captain C. E. Clark, formerly of the Oregon, has been assigned to duty as captain of the navy yard, League island, Pa.

AMERICAN SEALERS

Said to Be Confined in the Mines of Siberia.

San Francisco, Feb. 18.—A late report to the effect that a number of American prisoners, whose names are unknown, are confined in a certain Siberian prison, undergoing penal punishment, has aroused a hope that among these men may be found the crew of the lost sealing schooner E. E. Webster, which was lost heard from in Bering sea waters in April, 1896. It has been thought that the Webster either drifted into Asiatic waters or was purposely sailed across the straits by her captain. Mr. I. Liebes, of this city, the owner of the Webster, however, says that there is little or no doubt that the vessel went down during a severe gorm and that all on board were lost.

CUP TO MRS. SAMPSON.

Captains of the Fleet That Whipped Cervera Are the Donors.

New York, Feb. 10.—Captains of the fleet that smashed Cervera's squadron yesterday presented a loving cup to Mrs. William T. Sampson, wife of their commander-in-chief, Admiral Sampson. The presentation took place on the flagship New York, lying off Tompkinsville. About fifty guests were present, besides the officers of the New York.

Porter is Very Busy.

New York, Feb. 9.—Among the passengers who sailed yesterday for England on the St. Louis, was Robert P. Porter. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter and is said to have been intrusted with another mission by President McKinley.

SAMOAN TROUBLES.

Further Particulars of the Fight for a Kingship.

San Francisco, Feb. 9.—The steamer Moana arrived from Samoa yesterday, bringing full details of the recent outbreak at Apia to the Associated Press from its correspondent at that place. He writes that while Chief Justice Chambers was hearing the claims of the rival candidates for the kingship, that Mataafa natives, who were numerically strongest, were openly supported by the German officials, and the entire German population began to talk of immediate war in case the decision went against him, and the life of the chief justice was threatened by one of the chiefs. The three consuls agreed to issue a proclamation, putting the chief justice and his residence under the protection of the treaty powers. For some reason the German consul broke his word, and declined to do so. The British and American consuls thereupon issued a proclamation and hoisted their national flags over the residence of the chief justice. December 31 the chief justice decided Mataafa was ineligible for election and that Malietoa Tanus was king. The American and British consuls immediately recognized the new king.

The decision was received with ominous silence by the natives. Within an hour the consuls, the president and the German and British captains held a meeting. The German consul and president declined to recognize Tanus, and went over to Mataafa, who was waiting at Mulinu, the western portion of Apia, with three thousand men under arms, until he had surrounded the loyal troops, 1,200 in number, who occupied the central portion of the town.

The Malietoes stacked arms and ammunition. In a few hours the rebel forces had surrounded the residence of the chief justice, who was guarded by 200 loyal natives and Captain Sturdy, of H. M. S. Porpoise, landed 25 sailors under Lieut. Gaunt.

The residence was barricaded, and the men stood to arms all night, when the chief justice and family was taken to the beach. Fighting was expected to commence at any moment, and the British and American consuls did all they could to prevent hostilities. A renewal of the fighting is expected soon, as both factions of the natives are dissatisfied.

If the two rebel parties had effected a junction these loyalists might have been slaughtered, but darkness came, and the fighting ceased. During the night Malietoa people sought refuge in boats, and were huddled together under the guns of the Porpoise. After the retreat from the Tivoli to the Mission, it was feared that King Tanus had been left at the Tivoli. Capt. Sturdy and Consul Maxse went to the hotel and brought the king safely back. It was a brave deed, and although the rescuers were fired upon repeatedly they escaped without damage.

A provisional government with the president as the executive head, was approved by all consuls pending the settlement of the whole question by their respective governments.

Everybody in Apia is anxiously awaiting news of action by the three powers. The action of the provisional government in deporting the Malietoa chiefs is claimed to be in direct opposition to the agreement made with the consuls. Everything points to another fight among the natives at no distant time. Part of the Mataafa people are dissatisfied with the looting and deportation of the chiefs, and are now talking of uniting with the Malietoa faction. During the fighting between the natives the Mataafa party lost 13 killed and 14 wounded, and the king's party lost four killed and eight wounded.

BOSTON CHURCH.

From Which Paul Revere Was Signaled, Damaged by Fire.

Boston, Feb. 13.—The timely discovery of a fire in the historic Christ church, on Salem street, by a girl returning home from a dance, undoubtedly saved the famous edifice and its valuable relics from destruction Saturday morning. As it was the building was badly gutted, but the firemen had sufficient time to remove the relics to a place of safety. Among these relics was the only copy of the famous "Vinegar Bible" presented to the church by King George II. in 1733, and portraits of famous men. The church is also famous from the fact that from its tower windows the lanterns were hung out as a signal to Paul Revere, the story of whose ride to Lexington is known to young and old.

AMERICAN BOYS

Are in Demand for a Commercial Training in Japan.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 13.—S. Odagaki, representing the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and other interests of the Mitsui family in Japan, is in Seattle for the purpose of searching a number of bright American boys to be sent to Japan and China and educated in Oriental business methods with a view of extending trade with the United States. The Mitsui family, it is said, is the richest in Japan, and their various interests are capitalized at over $50,000,000.

Millionaire Flood Married Again.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 8.—At the home of the bride's parents, in this city, at noon to-day, Miss Maude L. Fritz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Fritz, and James L. Flood, of San Francisco, son of the late James C. Flood, the bonanza king, were united in marriage.

FOREIGN NEWS.

WILHELM'S MUSTACHE

Has Made a Fortune for the Imperial Barber.

Berlin, Feb. 13.—Highly fanciful is the scathing denunciation of an officially inclined paper upon the Deutsche Warte for having dared to discuss Herr Haby and the imperial mustache.

More nearly connected with the life of a man, even more than his valet, is his barber. Herr Haby is the imperial barber. About three years ago Adjutant von Hulien, companion from youth of the Kaiser, appeared before His Majesty with his mustache turned up in the fan shaped style which has now become so familiar from recent photographs of the German Emperor. His Majesty was very much struck at the appearance of the Adjutant.

"Who did it?" he asked.

"Haby, Your Majesty," came the reply.

"Send him to me," said the Kaiser, and from that day Haby became the king of barbers, and the imperial face assumed an entirely new aspect.

Haby to-day, although an uncrowned king, has many decorations. The latest is the Cross of Jerusalem, given to him upon the Kaiser's birthday.

Haby accompanied the Kaiser upon his Palestine journey, and has accompanied the Emperor on all his journeys for several years.

His other decorations include the Knight's Cross of the Hessian Philip Order, the Russian Stanislaus Order, a Bavarian silver medal of merit and a Turkish medjidie of the fourth class.

Haby has made hay while the sun shone. He advertises the famous "It Has Come" water for the mustache, as used by the Kaiser. Notices of it appear in all railroad carriages. He has a barber's establishment in the Mittlestrasse whither officers who wish to be strictly all correct rush to have their mustaches fixed up "a l'Empereur." I paid a visit to the establishment of Haby and underwent exactly what the Kaiser undergoes often many times a day—a long, complicated ordeal.

The mustache is taken and placed at an unnatural upward angle beneath a terrible kind of gag, known as a "bartbinde." Every young German of style uses a "bartbinde."

Before being placed under a "bartbinde" the mustache is parted, combed, saturated with the "It Has Come" water, and then, with a very small comb, the mustache is pushed upward beneath the gag. When the gag is removed the mustache is revealed looking as though it had been starched at the ends. It is violently aggressive and gives a catlike expression to the face.

Now is applied an unguent, "Barbolin," gray matter in a black wooden box. Two

THE KAISER AND HIS MOUSTACHE.

sets of heated irons are in readiness, and and extra hand is called in to assist. For a quarter of an hour the irons are applied with what appears to be most extraordinary dexterity, not a hair apparently escaping a visit from them. When the resulting work of art is nigh completion and a finishing expert arrives on the scene to give the last few touches, the mustache has assumed an attitude exactly contrary to what nature intended.

NEWS OF ANDREE.

Discovery of a Hut Made of Balloon Parts.

Krasnovark, Siberia, Feb. 11.—A gold mine owner named Monastirschin has received a letter saying that a tribe of Turgusos, inhabiting the Timur peninsula, North Siberia, recently informed the Russian police chief of the district that on January 7, last, between Komo and Pit, in the province of Yenissk, they found a cabin constructed of cloth and cordage apparently belonging to a balloon. Close by were the bodies of three men, the head of one badly crushed. Around them were a number of instruments, the uses of which were not understood by the Turgusos.

The police chief has started for the spot to investigate, as it is believed the bodies are those of the aurenauts, Herr Andre and his companions.

The balloon Eagle with Prof. Andre and two companions, Strindeberg and Fonkel, in the car, left Danes Island of the Spitzerbergen group on Feb. 11, 1897, in an attempt to cross the North Polar point. No definite news of the aurenauts has been received beyond the message, attached to a carrier pigeon, found by the whaling ship Falken, which arrived at Copenhagen on September 2. The message read:

July 13, 12:30, p. m. Latitude 82:02 north; longitude, 12:05 east. Good voyage eastward. All well."

Malmo, Sweden, Feb. 11.—The brother of Prof. Andre, the missing balloonist, who attempted to cross the Arctic regions, has informed a local newspaper that he does not believe the report, received by way of Kransoyaruk, Siberia, that the remains of Andre and his companions and the car of the balloon in which he left Danes Island, of the Spitzbergen group, on July 11, 1897, have been found between Koho and Pita, in the province of Yenesisk. He says that locality is cultivated and that it appears incredible that the corpses and the car of the balloon could have been there a year and a half without having been seen before this. Furthermore, Andre's brother points out, in stormy weather the bodies would almost certainly have been separated from the wreck of the balloon.

FORMOSAN REBELLION ENDED.

More Stories of Awful Outrages On Christians in China.

Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 10.—News from official Japanese sources received by the steamer Empress of Japan is to the effect that the Formosa rebellion is practically ended. Seven chieftains surrendered to Japanese troops in January, and two others were killed. Several bodies of armed rebels laid down their arms on condition that they would be pardoned. In middle Formosa, Kaietsu is the only rebel leader who survives. Chinman Hatsu and other minor leaders have been killed. There has been severe fighting in southern Formosa since January 1, with losses on both sides. The rebels were beaten, and many of them surrendered. A large number of rebels captured in northern Formosa have been imprisoned at Taipeh. Some were pardoned having agreed to recognize and uphold the Japanese government. Early in January 58 rebels were taken out of prison and shot, all having refused to submit to the Japanese authorities.

The plague has broken out in southern Formosa. There have been several deaths in the city of Tainan, where it is spreading fast.

Several Catholic priests and over 1,000 native Christians have reached Ichang from Chang Yang and Li Chuan, where their chapels were burned down and the houses of native Christians attacked and destroyed. The perpetrators of these outrages carry the flag of the arch-rebel Yumaintze. In both Szechuen and Shansi provinces the Yumaintze rebels have offered a reward of 120 taels for the head of every male foreigner who is killed and 100 taels for every woman or child. The British gunboat Esk is at Ichang. The viceroy is endeavoring to protect the Christian refugees who are there.

The empress of China proposes to surround Peking with a quarter of a million foreign equipped troops, who are to oppose any invasion from Manchuria or the Gulf of Pechili. The empress has named Shanhaikuan as headquarters for this vast force, which is to mobilized as rapidly as possible in corps of 20,000 men each.

DANGER IN SODA.

Serious Results Sometimes Follow Its Excessive Use.

Common soda is all right in its place and indispensable in the kitchen and for cooking and washing purposes, but it was never intended for a medicine, and people who use it as such will some day regret it.

We refer to the common use of soda to relieve heartburn or sour stomach, a habit which thousands of people practice almost daily, and one which is fraught with danger; moreover, the soda only gives temporary relief, and in the end the stomach trouble gets worse and worse.

The soda acts as a mechanical irritant to the walls of the stomach and bowels, and cases are on record where it accumulated in the intestines causing death by inflammation or peritonitis.

Dr. Harlandson recommends as the safest and surest cure for sour stomach (acid dyspepsia) an excellent preparation sold by druggists under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. These tablets are large 20 grain lozenges, very pleasant to taste and contain the natural acids, peptones and digestive elements essential to good digestion, and when taken after meals they digest the food perfectly and promptly before it has time to ferment, sour and poison the blood and nervous system.

Dr. Wuerth states that he invariably uses Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets in all cases of stomach derangements, and finds them a certain cure, not only for sour stomach, but by promptly digesting the food they create a healthy appetite, increase flesh and strengthen the action of the heart and liver. They are not a cathartic, but intended only for stomach diseases and weakness, and will be found reliable in any stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach. All druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at 50 cents per package.

A little book describing all forms of stomach weakness and their cure mailed free by addressing the F. A. Stuart Co., of Marshall, Mich.

MILITARY COURT

Will Try Admiral Cervera and Commander Moreu.

Madrid, Feb. 11.—The supreme military court which has under consideration the loss of the Spanish squadron at Santiago de Cuba on July 3, last has decided to prosecute in connection with the disaster Admiral Cervera, Commandant Emilio Diaz De Moreu, former captain of the destroyed cruiser Cristobol Colon.

AT THE HAGUE

The Czar's Disarmament Congress Will Be Held.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Mr. Pierce, United States charge at St. Petersburg, cabled the state department that the conference proposed by the czar looking to a disarmament of the nations, will be held at The Hague.

THE SPANISH CORTES

Has Been Called to Convene On February 20.

Madrid, Feb. 8.—The queen regent has signed the decrees convening the cortes on February 20 and re-establishing the constitutional guarantees.

IN THE SOUDAN.

Great Britain and France Said to Have Reached an Agreement.

Paris, Feb. 13.—This morning's papers assert that negotiations which have been in progress between the French and British governments regarding the Bahr-El-Gherain basin west of the White Nile, are on the eve of satisfactory settlement. Great Britain had admitted the legality of the French claim to an outlet on the Nile, and negotiations are now in progress for the delimitation of the boundaries.

Subscribed Five Times.

London, Feb. 8.—The appeal for £2,300,000 ($11,500,000) in connection with the Chinese Imperial railway 5 per cent gold loan has been a phenomenal success. It was applied for five times over.

Won't Sell the Carolines.

Madrid, Feb. 10.—The Spanish government has decided not to sell the Caroline Islands.

Weak Lungs

Dr. Hunter, of 117 West 45th Street, has just published a new book on

"The Lungs and Their Diseases,"

which explains all about Consumption, how it arises, the symptoms by which it is known, how it can be prevented, and the only treatment by which it can be cured. He also describes

Bronchitis, Asthma and Pulmonary Catarrh,

shows their tendency to produce Consumption, and their speedy and radical cure by Antiseptic Medicated Air Inhalations.

THIS BOOK is of such great importance and interest to all who have weak lungs or are threatened with any form of lung disease that it has been decided to issue an edition of 50,000 copies in paper covers for free distribution. Dr. Robert Hunter is the oldest Lung Specialist of this country, and acknowledged throughout the world as the greatest living authority on all diseases of the breathing organs.

From the New York Herald: "It seems after many disappointments and false reports of the cures for consumption that the treatment as discovered and practiced by Dr. Robert Hunter, 117 West 45th Street, New York, has accomplished results so satisfactory that this dread disease need no longer be classed among the incurable."

From the New York Sun: "Dr. Hunter's recent book on Consumption and its wonderful cures that have been reported, effectually remove all doubt as to the curability of this dread disease."

Readers of The Weekly Blade can obtain Dr. Hunter's book FREE by addressing him at 117 West 45th Street, New York.

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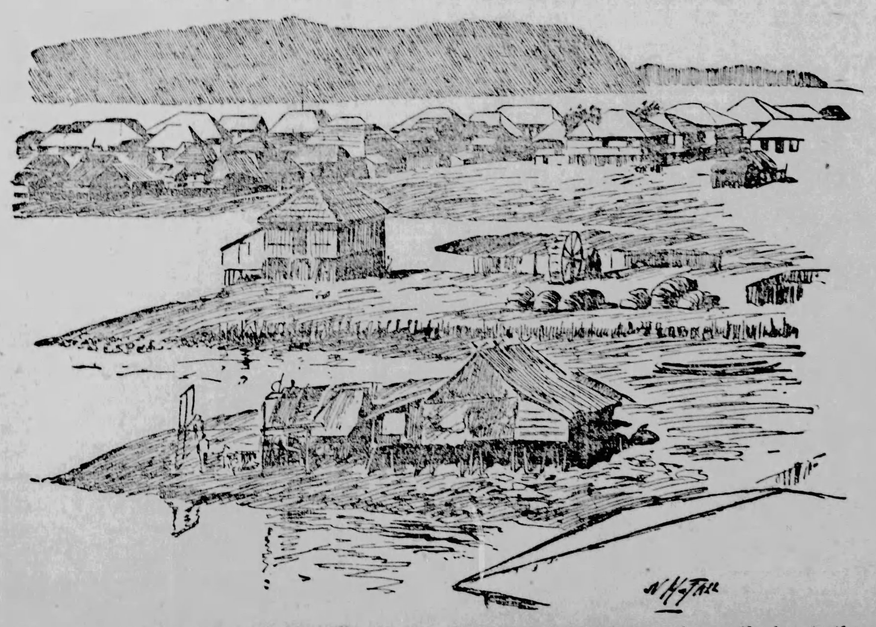

The town is in the foreground, extending to the right, the bay in front. Across the bay to the left is where the American troops disembarked some weeks ago.

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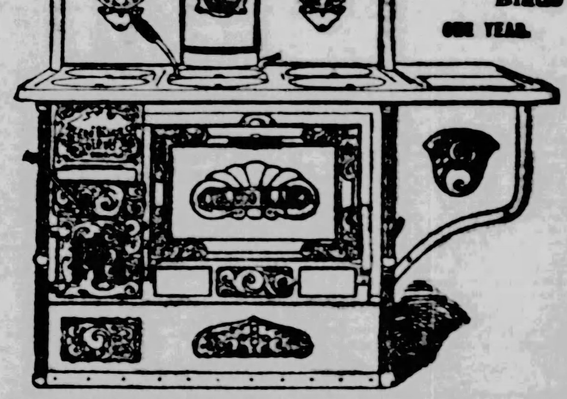

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WASHINGTON

EAGAN DRAWS PAY,

Although He is Suspended From Service.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The President's order sentencing Commissary General Eagan makes no reference to General Eagan's pay, and he will consequently continue to draw his full pay, which is $5,500 a year. He will not escape without financial loss, however. Under the army regulations he is entitled to a five-room residence at the government's expense, but as the government has no quarters in Washington that provision is commuted in cash at the rate $12 per room per month. An officer suspended from duty is not entitled to quarters or commutation therefor. Hence General Eagan will lose $60 a month, or $720 a year, which will aggregate $4,320 for the six years of suspension. As an officer in good standing he was also entitled to fodder for two horses, but that provision is cut off by his sentence. On the other hand, General Eagan will be free to travel or to engage in business, and he may be able to earn more than he loses by reason of his suspension.

The operation of military law in this case will probably strike the average layman as a peculiarly pleasant brand of justice. Apparently General Eagan is to be given a vacation for six years with a salary of $5,500 a year. Military men take a different view. They point out that for six years the commissary general will be in disgrace, which will leave a lasting stigma on his name. For nearly forty years General Eagan had an honorable career, marked by gallantry in battle and distinguished by ability in peace, but his breach of military courtesy clouds its closing years in shame and disgrace. High-minded officers of the army hold their honor above all else, and a blot upon the escutcheon like that of General Eagan's is regarded as a severe punishment.

As General Eagan simply stands suspended from rank and duty, his office as commissary general is not vacated. The President will designate some other officer to be "acting commissary general of subsistence," and the head of that bureau will not have the full rank until the status of General Eagan is changed by pardon, retirement or death. When Judge Advocate General Swaim was court-martialed he was sentenced to suspension for twelve years on half pay and for ten years—or until he was retired by President Cleveland—the duties of his office were conducted by an "acting judge advocate general."

General Eagan will go upon the retired list January 6, 1905, by the operation of the law which retires army officers at the age of 64. The sentence of the President, therefore, removes him from active participation in the work of the army during the rest of his term in the service, and the suspension was doubtless fixed at six years with that end in view. It is equivalent to branding the officer as unfit to associate with other army officers, which is the keen point to the disgrace.

The period of suspension extends twenty-two days beyond the date of General Eagan's retirement. There was a report that he could not go upon the retired list unless restored by the President to rank and duty before January 6, 1905, when he becomes 64 years of age. This would be a grevious penalty, for a retired officer is entitled to three-fourths of the full pay of his rank while in active service. The law officers of the judge advocate general's office say the report is not true. They explain that General Eagan's retirtment will take place by the operation of the law as in other cases, and will not be affected by the order of suspension.

TWELVE WARSHIPS

Recommended by the House Naval Committee.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The naval committee of the house after an extended session yesterday reached a conclusion as to the important items. In all twelve new warships are agreed to, and three more are under consideration. The committee has followed the recommendations of the secretary of the navy and has passed on the first, second and fourth classes of new ships recommended by him. These are:

Three sea-going battleships of about 13,500 tons displacement each, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful armament of vessels of their class, at cost exclusive of armament and armor, $3,500,000 each. Three armored cruisers of about 12,000 tons each, carrying heaviest armor and most powerful armament of vessels of their type, to cost exclusive of armor, $4,000,000 each. Six cruisers of about 2,500 tons each, of high speed, good cruising qualities and most powerful ordnance suited to vessels of this type, to cost exclusive of armor, $1,141,800 each. The other items not yet passed on is for three protected cruisers of about 6,000 tons, to cost $2,150,000 each.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Volunteers Can Be Held Until After Exchange of Ratifications.

Washington, Feb. 8.—It was said at the war department to-day that the decision respecting the status quo in the Philippines and the restrictions imposed on American operations there also covers the question of the disbanding of the army. There is quite a large proportion of the increase of the regular army that was mustered in "for the war," with the specific pledge that on the return of peace these men, although regulars and mustered in nominally for three years, would be given their discharge at any time on their own request. If advantage were generally taken of this pledge by the department it would seriously depiete the American force in the field, but the time for the redemption of the promise has not yet arrived and according to the ruling of the department the war continues till after the exchange of ratifications of the peace treaty by the two countries. After that the end of the war in all probability will be formally announced by executive proclamation as was the declaration of the war last spring.

NEW ARMY RIFLES.

Government Armories Cannot Supply the Demand.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Provision for increasing the supply of small arms to 2,000 stands a day undoubtedly will be made in army appropriation bill and Major Shaler, of the ordnance department, explained the proposed increase of facilities. At present the armory at Springfield on double time cannot supply small arms as fast as the army requires. The War department therefore recommends an appropriation of $350,000 for the equipment of a small arms plant at the Rock Island armory. The buildings and power are already there and with the machinery and fixtures, the government output of small arms can be brought up to 2,000 stands a day and the demands of the service met. Although final action was not taken there is little doubt that the plan will be approved.

Surgeon General Sternberg and Gen. Greely also were heard to-day on their respective branches.

THE ARMY BILL.

Democrats Have Offered a Compromise Likely to Be Accepted.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The Democrats of the senate have informally agreed to permit the passage of a bill continuing the regular army at its present strength for another year. It is likely that the Republicans will accept the proffer and abandon further efforts to get the reorganization bill through at this session.

The compromise plan will give the President 62,000 soldiers, which, in the opinion the administration officials, will be sufficient. This number will allow 40,000 men for the Philippines, if that number should be needed.

FOR A PACIFIC CABLE.

President McKinley Sends a Recommendation to Congress.

Washington, Feb. 11.—The President's message on the Pacific cable transmitted to congress yesterday is as follows:

"As a consequence of the ratification of the treaty of Paris by the senate of the United States, and its expected ratification by the Spanish government, the United States will come into possession of the Philippine Islands on the farther shores of the Pacific. The Hawaiian Islands and Guam being United States territory and forming convenient stopping places on the way across the sea, the necessity for speedy cable communication between the United States and all the Pacific islands has become imperative.

"Such communication should be established in such a way as to be wholly under the control of the United States, whether in time of peace or war. At present the Philippines can be reached only by cables which pass through many foreign countries and the Hawaiian Islands, and Guam can only be communicated with by steamers, involving delays in such instances of at least a week. The present condition should not be allowed to continue for a moment longer than is absolutely necessary.

"The time has now arrived when a cable in the Pacific must extend as far as Manila touching at the Hawaiian Islands and Guam on the way. Two methods of establishing this cable communication at once suggest themselves. First, construction and maintenance of such a cable at the expense of the United States government, and second, construction and maintenance of such a cable by a private United States corporation under such a safeguard as congress shall propose. I do not make any recommendation as to which of these methods would be the more desirable. A cable of the length of that proposed requires so much time for construction and laying that it is estimated that at least two years must elapse after giving the order for the cable before the entire system could be successfully laid and put in operation. Further deep sea soundings must be taken west of the Hawaiian islands before the best route for the cable can be selected. Under these circumstances it becomes a paramount necessity that measures should be taken before the close of the present congress to provide such means as may seem suitable for the establishment of a cable system. I recommend the whole subject to the careful consideration of congress, and to such prompt action as may seem advisable.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

"Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., February 10, 1899."

OHIO CENTENNIAL.

Bill Reported to Appropriate $500,000 for It.

Washington, Feb. 11.—The ways and means committee to-day ordered a favorable report on the Ohio centennial bill and will recommend its passage, appropriating $500,000 in aid of the proposition. The bill, however, as reported by the committee will be amended in some particulars.

The most important amendment will be making the appropriation contingent upon a similar appropriation by the Ohio legislature.

The bill is further amended by striking out the words "American Fair," where they occur in the title of the bill and in the body thereof. This will shorten the official title to "The Ohio Centennial and Northwest Territory Exposition." No special reason was given for striking out the words "American Fair," except as they seem to be regarded as superfluous and as extending the title to unnecessary length.

It is also provided in the bill that the government building is to cost $200,000 and the exhibit an amount not to exceed $300,000.

It is the determination of the ways and means committee to place Buffalo and Toledo on a par in the matter of assistance granted. The bill reported on the Buffalo exposition did not provide for an appropriation by the state of New York but taht amendment will be added when the measure comes up for action.

The New York legislature has already taken steps in anticipation of this move in the house and will appropriate $500,000 for its own affair. Ohio will have to do the same. General Grosvenor was directed to report the bill and he may get it in this afternoon before starting for Chicago. He will at least put his O. K. on the report and bill and it will get to the house on Monday.

NO BREVET FOR MILES.

Board Which Has Been Considering Reward Reaches a Decision.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Major General Nelson A. Miles will not receive a brevet for his conduct of the campaign in Porto Rico.

This has been decided by the board which is considering the rewards which should be given to officers and men who performed acts of courage and gallantry during the late war. It is asserted by members of the board that their action in determining not to recommend General Miles for recognition is not due to the feeling which reigns in administration circles against him, but rather to the fact that there is no reward which under the statutes can be given him. General Miles will therefore not receive recognition, but will have to be content with the knowledge of duty well performed.

THE NAVY.

Reorganization Under the Pending Bill Will Cost About $2,000,000.

Washington, Feb. 14.—The entire cost of the re-casting of the navy on new lines, as proposed in the pending personnel bill will be $2,002,069. This fact is set out in a communication to the United States senate by Secretary Long, in answer to a resolution of inquiry.

Merging the line and engineers, as proposed in the bill, the cost of combination would be $2,665,600, which is $600,000 more than the total of the present pay to both branches.

The increase in the pay of the marine corps is $1,228,839, which is accounted for by the increase in the number of both officers and men. The new naval appropriation bill also carries an appropriation of $4,111,505 for pay of 10,300 additional enlisted men.

ADMIRAL OF THE NAVY.

Senate Creates the Office and Dewey Will Fill It.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The senate has passed a bill creating the office of admiral of the navy. Rear Admiral George Dewey, it is understood, will be named for the office.

Vicksburg Park.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Senator Pettus, from the committee on military affairs, to-day favorably reported the bill which has already passed the house for the creation of a military park to commemorate the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., in the civil war.

M'ENERY RESOLUTION

Passed in the Senate by a Vote of 26 to 22.

Washington, Feb. 14.—At 2:35 a vote was taken by the senate on the Bacon amendment to the McEnery resolution The Bacon amendment read:

"That the United States hereby disclaim any disposition or intention to exercise permanent sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said islands, and assert their determination, when a stable and independent government shall have been erected therein entitled, in the judgment of the government of the United States, to recognition as such, to transfer the said government, upon terms which shall be reasonable and just, all rights secured under the cession by Spain, and to thereupon leave the government and control of the islands to their people."

It was defeated, 29 to 29, the Vice President voting in the negative.

The McEnery resolution was carried, 26 to 22.

The McEnery resolution is as follows: "That, by the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain, it is not intended to incorporate the inhabitants of the Philippine islands into citizenship of the United States, nor is it intended to permanently annex said islands as an integral part of the territory of the United States; but it is the intention of the United States to establish on said islands a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants of said islands to prepare them for local self-government, and in due time to make such disposition of said islands as will best promote the interests of the citizens of the United States and the inhabitants of said islands."

DEMAND REFUSED

For the Cession of Skaguay, in Alaska.

Washington, Feb. 13.—A demand for the cession of Skaguay, Alaska, to Canada, which has been made by Great Britain and refused by the United States, may terminate the work of the joint high commission, which has been engaged for six months on a new commercial treaty between the United States and Canada.

There has been a hitch in the proceedings of the commission for several days. The Canadians have complained that the United States was getting the best of the bargain. A hurried meeting of the Canadian cabinet was held in New York a few days ago, and its commissioners here were instructed to demand the cession of Skaguay as a condition precedent to future negotiations.

This demand was made formally by the commission Saturday. Sir Wilfrid Laurier repeated it informally during a call upon President McKinley.

The American commissioners met Saturday night and refused absolutely to consider the demand.

It is believed that this will precipitate a crisis in the negotiations, and that the sessions of the joint high commission may come to an abrupt end within the week.

The American commissioners, after consultation with President McKinley, have announced that as Great Britain's ostensible object in obtaining possession of Skaguay is for the purpose of permitting the free entry and export of her goods to and from Canada, the United States would be willing to go so far as to insert in the proposed treaty a provision which would practically admit of joint control in such matters, though leaving Skaguay American territory.

This will not suit the Canadians, because it is said to be the real object of Great Britain in gaining control of Skaguay to fortify it as a base from which military operations could, if necessary, be projected.

Chicago, Feb. 14.—John Charlton, of the international commission and member of the Canadian house of commons, said at the Auditorium last evening of the Skaguay proposition: "We have not demanded Skaguay of the United States, and anything looking to that has not been taken up by us. We have not as yet even a tentative agreement as to the Alaskan boundary, and the time for discussion of it has not yet arrived."

"Would not a joint occupation of Skaguay by you and this country be agreeable to you?"

"I presume that it would."

Charles A. Weare, president of the North American Transportation and Trading Company, believes that no hasty action should be taken by any body of men acting for the United States in the ceding of Skaguay to Canada.

MILES'S CHARGES

Are to Be Officially Investigated at Once.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The President has appointed a court of inquiry to examine into charges touching the meat furnished the American army during the war with Spain and other matters involved in the charges made by Gen. Miles against the administration of war affairs.

The court will consist of Major General Wade, Colonel George W. Davis, Ninth infantry, and Colonel Gillespie, corps of engineers, now stationed in New York.

Treaty Signed.

Washington, Feb. 10.—The treaty of peace was signed by the President at 2:35 o'clock this afternoon.

LINCOLN CELEBRATIONS.

Big Banquets Held in New York and Chicago Last Night.

New York, Feb. 14.—The Republican club last evening held its annual dinner in honor of Abraham Lincoln at Delmonico's. About 375 guests and members of the club were present. Among those present were Gov. Roosevelt, Horace White, Major General Nelson A. Miles, Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, and ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton. The toastmaster was Senator-elect Chauncey M. Depew.

Chicago, Feb. 14.—The annual banquet of the Marquette club was held last night at the Auditorium. It was the 14th event of the kind and a large number of prominent men from all parts of the United States were present. Members of the club and other invited guests swelled the total number at the banquet to nearly 1,000. The chief speaker of the evening was Whitelaw Reid, a member of the Spanish-American peace commission, who responded to the toast "American Diplomacy."

New York, Feb. 14.—The most prominent event in the celebration of Lincoln day in Brooklyn was the tenth annual banquet given by the Union League club at the club house. Letters of regret were read from President McKinley, Admiral Sampson, Secretary Hay, Gen. Leonard Wood, Congressman Payne, Postmaster General Smith and General Wheeler.

Secretary Alger spoke to the toast, "The Army."

BIG WAREHOUSE BURNED.

Great Damage Done by a Fire in Chicago.

Chicago, Feb. 14.—Frozen water plugs prevented the fire department getting a stream on flames that broke out in the big seven-story brick warehouse at 10 to 24 West Water street to-day and resulted in great damage. The fire started in the basement at the rear of the building, and thence shot up quickly and flashed out at the second story window before any alarm was turned in.

Owing to the heroic efforts of Eddie Lowe, an office boy, several people were saved from being burned to death. The lad ran from floor to floor and spread the alarm, and not until he saw that every one had made good his escape did the boy leave the structure.

The building was owned by the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Warehouse Company, and much of its space was rented to bicycle firms who will lose heavily. The damage to the building and contents is estimated at $250,000.

It is said five or six people have perished in the flames, but this has not yet been verified.

The losses fall most heavily on some fifty or sixty firms which had goods stored in the building, but insurance was carried by most of them. The building was packed from basement to roof with goods, the value of which cannot be estimated, as they came from a hundred different quarters. The loss on the building is placed at $25,000, and that of the contents anywhere between $250,000 and $1,000,000.

IN CONGRESS.

Washington, Feb. 7.—For two hours or more the senate to-day had the McEnery resolution declaratory of a policy of this government in the Philippines under discussion, but no vote was reached and the resolution went finally to the calendar. A bill granting right of way through the Indian territory to the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad company was passed. The Indian bill was discussed.

In the house the committee reported 78 bills for public buildings in 35 states, authorizing in the aggregate an expenditure of $14,060,900. Little or no opposition developed to-day and the bills were favorably acted on almost as rapidly as they could be read. As a result 40 bills, carrying or authorizing appropriations aggregating $11,364,000, had been laid aside with favorable recommendations before adjournment was reached.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The senate confined itself largely to the transaction of routine business to-day. The Indian appropriation bill, which has been pending for several weeks, was completed and passed. The legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill was taken up, but after 24 pages of it had been disposed of it was laid aside for the day.

The net result of the work during the two days allotted for the consideration of public building bills in the house was the passage of a single bill providing for the erection of a building at Newport News, Va., at a cost of $75,000. Sixty-five bills in all, carrying or authorizing the expenditure of about $12,000,000 were favorably considered in committee of the whole when the committee rose, but because if other bills reported had not been acted upon in committee filibustering tactics were resorted to, and all efforts to advance the bills favorably acted upon in committee were blocked.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Throughout its open session to-day the Senate had under consideration the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. A lively debate was precipitated over the appropriation for the support of the office of the supervising architect of the Treasury, and that official was criticised for the delay in the completion of public buildings throughout the United States. The following bills were passed: Authorizing the Sioux City & Omaha Railway company to construct and operate a railway through the Omaha and Winnebago reservation in Thurston county, Nebraska; to restore to their original status as to promotion officers of the navy and marine corps who have been retired for reason of the advancement of other officers for exceptional and meritorious service during the war with Spain.

Chairman Cannon of the appropriations committee of the House, in the course of the general debate on the sundry civil bill to-day, made a general statement of the revenues and expenditures for the present fiscal year, increasing Secretary Gage's estimate of the deficiency in the revenues from $112,000,000 to $159,000, exclusive of the $20,000,000 to be paid to Spain.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was resumed in the Senate. A message from the President recommending a Pacific cable was read and referred to the committee on appropriation. Mr. Allen (Neb.) offered a joint resolution providing for the submission to the legislatures of an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people. The resolution was laid on the table. A House bill to establish a national military park to commemorate the campaign, siege and defense of Vicksburg was called up by Mr. Money (Miss.) and passed. The bill appropriates $65,000 for the purposes stated.

In the House, Mr. Hepburn, chairman of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, gave notice that at the proper time he would offer the Nicaragua canal bill as an amendment to the sundry civil bill. The statement was greeted with applause. The House went into committee of the whole and resumed consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill. The evening session was devoted to pension legislation.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Senator Mason secured unanimous consent to have a vote taken at 2:30 o'clock Tuesday on the McEnery resolution, defining the policy of the United States toward the Philippines. The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was then passed. A bill to amend an act entitled, "An act to reimburse the governors of states and territories for expenses incurred by them in aiding the United States to raise and organize and supply and equip the volunteer army of the United States in the existing war with Spain" was passed.

The memory of the late Representative Dingley was fittingly eulogized in the House of Representatives to-day by those who had been closely associated with him. The early part of the day was given to some minor routine work, and the eulogies, which were a special order, had the balance of the day. Fine tributes came from both sides of the house, and expressed a heartfulness of personal regard as well as an admiration for the scholarly qualities of Mr. Dingley.

Washington, Feb. 12.—The agricultural appropriation bill was called up, considered and passed, with only a few unimportant amendments, and a bill removing the disabilities of certain persons engaged in the civil war was also passed.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Hilborn, of Illinois, in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the sundry civil bill. After having completed fifty-nine pages the committee rose and the House adjourned.

SNOW BLOCKADE

Has Caused a Coal Famine in Leadville.

Leadville, Col., Feb. 9.—Nothing but the most heroic efforts on the part of the railroads entering Leadville will prevent the fires from dying in the smelter stacks and under the boilers of the mines that are forced to pump constantly and in which the drawing of the pumps would cost months of time and enormous sums of money.

Seven cars of coal remain for the pumping association that is unwatering the down town mines and aside from these the bins of every coal dealer in the city are practically empty. A week of open track would be necessary to re-supply Leadville with coal and coke and even with the lines opened and an assured supply it would require this length of time to fully relieve the situation.

Trains are moving on the Denver & Rio Grande but should the storm continue that road is liable to be again tied up. There has been a continuous snow storm, with a few short intermissions in the vicinity of Leadville for fifteen days.

The supply of provisions is running short in Breckenridge and Kontoma which are shut off from communication with the outside world by rail. In Kokomo, hams sell at one dollar per pound and other meats in proportion. There is no butter left in the town.

Furious Flames.

New York, Feb. 9.—A fire, which caused a loss variously estimated from $600,000 to $1,000,000, and which threatened to destroy an entire block, started in the bag factory of Walter & Bell at No. 1 and 3 Front street, a five-story brick building, early to-day. The fire soon spread to No. 5, and then to 28 Moore street.

A large number of girls, who are employed in the bag factory building rushed down the stairways in a panic, shrieking for help. A fireman who happened to be passing and several citizens succeeded in calming the girls, and getting them out to the street safely.

Sparks blown by the wind ignited Nos 1 and 3 South street, a four-story build ing occupied as a storage house by J. H. Meyer & Co., and threatened the entire block bounded by South, Front, Moore and Whitehall streets. No. 5 Front street, occupied by Auarguinbau & Ramee, dealers in foreign fruits, burned rapidly.

The firemen worked under great difficulties owing to the intense cold.

Peter Hartman's hotel, the Eastern hotel, and the Whitehall hotel, were included in the sweep of the flames. Fortunately few guests were in the hotels at the time.

Company B, Second Ohio.

Upper Sandusky, O., Feb. 13.—An immense throng of people gathered at the Hocking Valley depot Sunday afternoon to witness the home coming of Company B, Second Ohio, from Macon, Ga. A banquet and reception to the company is scheduled for next Wednesday afternoon

General Patterson Retired.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Brigadier General John H. Patterson has been placed on the retired list.

RHEUMATISM.

Dr. Radway & Co.: I have been a sufferer from rheumatism for more than six months. I could not raise my hands to my head or put my hands behind me, or even take off my own shirt. Before I had finished three-fourths of a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief I could use my arms as well as ever. You can see why I have such great faith in your Ready Relief. Yours truly, W. C. BAKER.
April 10, 1897.
Engineer at A. Montelone's boot and shoe factory, 839 Julia street, New Orleans, La.

Radway's Ready Relief
For the Cure of Pain, Congestion and Inflammations. Price 50 cts. a bottle. All Druggists.

Markets and Crops.

GRAIN EXPORTS

Continue to Be a Feature of Trade.

New York, Feb. 11.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

The solid basis for good business has not been shaken by speculative reaction. Stocks have been slightly lower and the market is all the safer because much unsoundness and unreason have been shaken out. Speculation in wheat which for a time depressed prices has also taken a turn, and with heavy exports the market tends upward again. The cotton movement is not essentially speculative, but based on reported injuries and holds its advance. Meanwhile despatches from all parts of the country show extraordinary activity in the chief branches of trade, and a business much larger than a year ago in nearly all. The heavy excess of exports over imports continues, New York exports having been in five weeks 16 per cent larger than last year, while imports were by nine per cent larger.

In wheat Americans are getting profits even though prices are lower than they were some months ago. After some yielding the price rose to 79.85 cents and the May option rose ¼c during the week, with Atlantic exports of 3,926,592 bushels, flour included, against 2,174,921 last year, and total exports, including the Pacific, 4,647,405 bushels against 2,960,515 last year. Western receipts have been 3,056,406 bushels against 2,977,770 for the week last year while corn exports for the week were also 3,192,609 bushels against 3,365,976 last year. At higher or lower prices foreigners are constantly taking more wheat and corn from us than in any other previous year. The cotton market is in slightly stronger position, because foreign buying continues beyond precedent, while home indications now point to a smaller crop than was expected. The stocks on hand are heavy, both commercial and mill, but foreign buying supports the rise in prices thus far. Mill operations help also though at this season; they are naturally small, for the heavy demand for goods of late leads buyers to remember that the material has not advanced in price as much as the goods, tons since the lowest point was reached. Goods are rapidly rising with the expanding demand, but the material has advanced only an eighth.

What wool is worth in view of the great stocks yet unconsumed few are able to judge, and that fact hinders adjustment of prices for goods. Sales have been small, only 6,475,400 pounds at three chief markets for the week against 5,383,200 last year and 9,175,900 in the same week of 1897, but this year and in 1897 the buying has by no means represented consumption only. While quarter and a half blood wool and delaine have been in demand and firm, the quotations indicate weakness in Ohio and other fleece. The goods market is of similar character, strong for cheviots and serges but not for fine, high grade or plain goods.

The iron industry is so exploited by consolidations and attempts of that nature that it is wonderful prices have not reflected distrust. Instead there have been general advances, in pig because the demand has been large, for bessemer at Pittsburg to $11.40 and grey forge to $10.75, and in finished production because nearly all are in demand beyond the capacity of works for some time to come. The advance of ten cents per keg in wire nails by the association was not caused by any especial pressure for supplies, but rails have advanced $2 per ton and bars $1 because of urgent demand, especially at Philadelphia and Chicago for several thousand cars, and plate mills are everywhere overcrowded. At the same time the many negotiations for consolidation of interests arrest trade in some quarters and disturb it in others, causing unusual irregularity in prices. The pipe consolidation appears to be stopped for the moment by opposition of one company, but the activity is greater than ever before. About 20,000 rails have been sold at New York for a Nova Scotia road. In hoops there is no advance and the Standard Oil company has made a contract for 3,000 tons at very low figures. The demand for black sheets is beyond the capacity of mills.

Failures for the week have been 217 in the United States against 295 last year and 35 in Canada against 43 last year.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE,
Toledo, O., Feb. 14, 1899.

The markets for wheat during the past week were fairly active. The price of wheat has risen a cent, closing easy. The extremely cold weather brought reports of damage, which had a tendency to strengthen prices. Liverpool cables were firm most of the time. In corn trade at times was brisk, but the close to-day was easier. There is little change in prices to note. Clover seed has sold in fairly good volume, and the markets is about 15 cents higher. Shipments have been of fair volume.

Wheat started 1½c higher to-day on reported heavy buying by foreigners, good milling demand and buying orders at leading points. Higher cables and slight receipts were also factors of strength. Receipts in the northwest, 738 cars, against 305, corresponding time last year. The world's shipments were large; there was an increase in the Russian output, and reports came that there was no serious damage done by the recent cold weather. These factors caused ease, and toward the close the markets became weak. The matter of clearance to the airmin sewn wheat will for some time to come play quite a part in the wheat pit. Favorable and unfavorable reports will come until the frost is out of the ground, showing the condition of the plant. At present there is much uncertainty.

Prices of wheat to-day:

May—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Toledo	75⅝	76⅝	75⅝	76⅝
Chicago	74	74⅞	73¾	73⅞
New York	77	77⅞	77	77⅞
St. Louis	75¾@75⅞	76⅝	75¾@75⅞	76⅝
Minneapolis	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾

At Chicago July wheat opened at 72¾c; high, 72¾c; low, 71 c; close, 71¾c. At New York July wheat opened at 75⅝@75¾c, rose to 76¼c bid, and closed at 76¼c nominal. At St. Louis July wheat opened at 71c bid, eased to 71c asked, and closed at 71⅛c.

The on passage wheat statement shows 20,800,000 bushels, an increase for the week of 1,120,000 bushels; corn on passage is 13,760,000 bushels, a decrease of 320,000 bushels this week.

Oats for February at Chicago, 27¾; May, 29¼; high, 29¼; low, 28¾; close, 28¾; July, 28¾; high, 29¼; low and close, 28¾.

Pork at Chicago for February, $9.80; May, $10.12 open and high, and $10.00 low and close.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

A GODSEND TO ALL HUMANITY.

Invention of An Ohioan that Guarantees Health, Strength and Beauty by Nature's Method, and Cures Without Drugs All Nervous Diseases, Rheumatism, La Grippe, Neuralgia, Kidney Troubles, Piles, Weakness, and the Most Obstinate Diseases.

Those Who Have Used It Declare It To Be the Most Remarkable Invigorant Ever Produced for Man, Woman or Child.

An inventive genius of Cincinnati, Ohio, has patented and placed on the market a Bath Cabinet that is of great interest to the public, not only the sick and debilitated, but also those enjoying health.

It is a sealed compartment, in which one comfortably rests on a chair, and with only the head outside, may have all the invigorating, cleansing and purifying effects of the most luxurious Turkish

CABINET OPEN—Step in or out.

FOLDED.

bath, hot vapor or medicated vapor baths at home for 3 cents each, with no possibility of taking cold, or in any way weakening the system.

A well known physician of Topeka, Kansas, E. L. Eaton, M. D., gave up his practice to sell these Bath Cabinets, feeling that they were all his patients needed to get well and keep well, as they cured the most obstinate diseases often when his medicines failed, and we understand he has already sold over 600. Another physician of Chicago, Dr. John C. Wright, followed Dr. Eaton's example, moved West, and devotes his entire time to selling these cabinets. Many others are doing likewise.

Volumes of remarkable letters have been written the inventors from those who have used the Cabinet, two of which referring to

Rheumatism and La Grippe.

Will be interesting to those who suffer from the above troubles. Capple M. Lafferty, Covington, Ky., writes: Was compelled to quit business a year ago, being prostrated by rheumatism when your Cabinet came. Two weeks' use of it entirely cured me, and have never had a twinge since. My doctor was much astonished and will recommend them. Mrs. S. S. Noteman, Hood River, Ore., writes that her neighbor used your Bath Cabinet for a severe case of la grippe and cured herself entirely in two days. Another neighbor cured eczema of many years standing and her little girl of measles. A Mr. Strickland, Cincinnati, writes that the Bath Cabinet did him more good in one week than two years' doctoring and entirely cured him of catarrh, gravel, kidney trouble and dropsy, with which he had been long afflicted. Hundreds of others write praising this Cabinet, and there seems to be no doubt but that the long-sought-for means of curing rheumatism, la grippe, Bright's disease and all kidney and urinary affections has been found. The

Well-Known Christian Minister

Of Una, S. C., Rev. R. E. Peale, highly recommends this Cabinet, as does also Mrs. Kendricks, Principal of Vassar College; Congressman John J. Lentz, John T. Brown, editor of the Christian Guide, many lawyers, physicians, ministers, and hundreds of other influential people.

Reduces Obesity.

It is important to know that the inventor guarantees that obesity will be reduced 5 lbs. a week, if those hot vapor baths are taken regularly. Scientific reasons are brought out in a very instructive little book issued by the makers. To

Cure Blood and Skin Diseases

The Cabinet is unquestionably the best thing in the world. If people instead of filling their systems with more poisons, by taking drugs and nostrums, would get into a Vapor Bath Cabinet and sweat out these poisons and assist Nature to act, they would have a skin as clear and smooth as the most fastidious could desire.

The Great Feature

Of this Bath Cabinet is that it gives a Hot Vapor Bath that opens the millions of pores of the body, at once stimulating the sweat glands and forcing out by nature's method all the impure salts, acids and effete matter, which, if retained, overwork the heart, kidneys and lungs, and cause disease, debility and sickness. A Hot Vapor Bath instils new life from the very beginning and makes you feel 10 years younger. With the bath, if desired, is a

Head and Complexion Steamer,

In which the face and head are given the same vapor treatment as the body. This produces the most wonderful results, removes pimples, blackheads, skin eruptions and

Cures Catarrh and Asthma.

L. B. Westbrook, Newton, Ia., writes: "For 45 years I have had catarrh and asthma to such an extent that it had eaten out the partition between my nostrils. Drugs and doctors did me no good. The first vapor bath I took helped me, and two weeks' use cured me entirely, and I have never had a twinge since." Whatever

Will Hasten Perspiration.

Every one knows is beneficial. Turkish baths, massage, hot drinks, stimulants, hot foot baths are all known to be beneficial, but the best of these methods are comparatively crude and insignificant when compared to the convenient and marvelous curative power of the Cabinet Bath referred to above. The Cabinet is known as the

Quaker Folding Thermal

Vapor Bath Cabinet was patented May 18, 1897, and is made only in Cincinnati, O. This Cabinet, we find, is durably made of best materials. It is entered and vacated by a door in the side. The Bath Cabinet is tight, made of the best hygienic waterproof cloth, rubber lined, and a folding steel plated frame supports it from top to bottom. The makers furnish a good alcohol stove with each Cabinet, also valuable receipts and formulas for medicated baths and ailments, as well as plain directions.

Another excellent feature is that it folds into so small a space that it may be carried when traveling—weighs but five pounds.

People don't need bath rooms as this Cabinet may be used in any room. Thus bath tubs have been discarded since the invention of this Cabinet, as it gives a far better bath for all cleansing purposes than soap and water. For the sick room its advantages are at once apparent. The Cabinet is amply large enough for any person. There have been

So-Called Cabinets

On the market, but they were unsatisfactory, for they had no door, no supporting frame, but were simply a cheap affair to pull on or off over the lead like a skirt or barrel, subjecting the body to sudden and dangerous changes of temperature, or made with a bulky wooden frame, which the heat and steam within the cabinet warped, cracked and caused to fall apart and soon become worthless.

The Quaker Cabinet made by the Cincinnati firm is the only practical article of its kind, and will last for years. It seems to satisfy and delight every user, and the

Makers Guarantee Results.

They assert positively, and their statements are backed by a vast amount of testimony from persons of influence, that their Cabinet will cure nervous troubles and debility, clear the skin, purify the blood, cure rheumatism. (They offer $50 reward for a case that can not be relieved.) Cure a woman's troubles, la grippe, sleeplessness, obesity, neuralgia, headaches, gout, sciatica, piles, dropsy, blood and skin disease, liver and kidney troubles. It will

Cure a Hard Cold

With one bath, and break up all symptoms of la grippe, fevers, pneumonia, bronchitis, asthma, and is really a household necessity. It is the most

Cleansing and Invigorating Bath

known, and all those enjoying health should take at least one or two a week, but its great value lies in its marvelous power to draw out of the system the impurities that cause disease, and for this reason is really a godsend to all humanity.

How to Get One.

All our readers who want to enjoy perfect health, prevent disease, or are afflicted should have one of these remarkable Cabinets. The price is wonderfully low, space prevents a detailed description of it here, but the manufacturing demands for durability and curative properties. Write to the World Manufacturing Co., 210 World Building, Cincinnati, and ask them to send you their pamphlets describing this invention. The regular price of this cabinet is $5.00. Head Steaming Attachment, if desired, $1.00 extra, and it is unquestionably the best $6.00 you could invest that amount of money in anything else that guarantees so much real, genuine health, vigor and strength.

Write to-day for full information, or better still, to order a Cabinet. You won't be deceived or disappointed, as the makers guarantee every Cabinet, and will refund your money if not just as represented. Capital, $100,000.00, and all orders as soon as received.

Don't fail to send for booklet, as it will prove very interesting reading.

This Cabinet is a beautiful seller for agents, and the firm offers special inducements to good agents, both men and women—upon request.

Lard at Chicago for February, $3.45; May, $5.70 open and high, and $5.62 low and close.

Corn started strong on higher cables and light acceptances from the country. Prices held well for some time, when the decline in wheat influenced the corn market. At Chicago February corn was worth 34½c; May, 35c open and high, 34¾c low, and 37@37⅛c close; July, 37⅝c, high 38c, low and close, 37⅝c. At New York May corn opened at 38¼c, and closed at 37⅝@37¾c; July, 37¾c, close 38¼c.

Visible shows total wheat, increase, 1,177,000 bushels; corn, increase, 2,416,000; oats, increase, 1,887,000.

Liverpool wheat closed ¼d higher; corn, ¼d higher, both affected by American advices.

Wheat on passage increased 1,120,000 bushels.

There was supposed to be a mistake in the visible, but the explanation came that an elevator in Buffalo that did not report the previous week reported during the week closed Saturday last.

Primary receipts of wheat, 525,000 bushels; same time last year, 387,000. Shipments, 156,000 bushels; same time last year, 150,000. Receipts of corn, 1,448,000 bushels, same time last year, 1,040,000; shipments, 580,